Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,656. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## WILL REST IN OAKWOOD

### Secretary Gresham Is to Be Buried at Chicago.

### FULL MILITARY HONORS ORDERED

**The President and Cabinet to Accompany the Funeral Party on Its Journey.**

**SERVICES IN THE WHITE HOUSE TO-DAY**

**Unanimous Expressions of Sorrow in Washington—Tributes Paid by Old Associates.**

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President this afternoon issued the following:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, is dead.

The President, in making this distressing announcement to his fellow-countrymen, speaks from the depths of a personal affliction to remind them that they, too, have lost a pure and able public servant, a wise and patriotic guardian of all their rights and interests, a manly and loyal American, and a generous and lovable man.

As a suitable expression of national bereavement, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

I further order that on the day of the funeral the Executive Department in the City of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast. GROVER CLEVELAND.

[Seal.] By the President.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

Done at the City of Washington this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and nineteenth.

Everything that could be done under the law by the President to show respect to the memory of the late Secretary, has been ordered. All the Executive Departments will be closed to-morrow and all flags on all public buildings throughout the country will be displayed at half mast.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland reached the White House from Woodley at 10 o'clock. In his private office Mr. Cleveland found Secretary Lamont and Secretary Morton waiting for him. No other Cabinet officers were present. It had been arranged that the President and the members of the Cabinet should see Mrs. Gresham at 11 o'clock to make arrangements for the funeral. The regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting, which was set for that hour, was therefore postponed, and at 10:45 Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were driven over to the Arlington, which is almost opposite the White House. The President was dressed in black clothes and wore a silk hat. He wore a long, close-fitting black overcoat, which contributed to his appearance of mourning.

Secretary Lamont had reached the hotel from the White House just previous to the arrival of the President. He and Mrs. Lamont had been constantly in attendance on Mrs. Gresham, and had done much by their practical sympathy and active assistance to relieve her sorrow. They remained at the Arlington long after Mr. Gresham had died, and were there again at 9 o'clock this morning. Secretary Lamont assumed a large part of the work necessary to perfect arrangements for the funeral, and made several of the suggestions which were subsequetly adopted.

After a stay of three-quarters of an hour at the Arlington, the President and Mrs. Cleveland returned to the White House. Mr. Cleveland had tendered and Mrs. Gresham accepted the use of the spacious East Room for the funeral services, and the details of the funeral arrangements were left to the Cabinet, which assembled about noon in its regular meeting room. All the members of the Cabinet were present, with the exception of Mr. Carlisle. Acting Secretary Uhl represented the State Department.

**A MILITARY FUNERAL.**

**The Services Will Be Held in the East Room of the White House.**

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The funeral of Walter Q. Gresham, late Secretary of State, will be distinctively military in character. Mr. Gresham was a Major General of Volunteers in the civil war, and won renown on many fields. Although he never belonged to the regular military establishment, his high qualities as a soldier and a statesman made it seem proper to the President and the Secretary of War that he should be accorded a soldier's burial. All the regular troops in or near Washington have been ordered out, and the funeral cortège will be most imposing.

The casket will be removed from the Arlington Hotel to the White House at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and eight stalwart United States marines will carry it to the historic East Room, where a catafalque has been placed in front of the main corridor.

Workmen have been busy to-day arranging the room for the sad ceremony. The national colors have been draped above the mantelpieces and on the windows, and palms and potted plants placed along the walls. The decorations are strictly in keeping with the nature of the occasion. The casket will be covered with the Stars and Stripes.

Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been chosen to conduct the services, which will begin at 10 o'clock and be simple in character. Mr. Gresham's father and mother were Methodists, and Bishop Hurst was the warm personal friend of the Secretary.

Near the casket will be seated the members of the late Secretary's family, Mrs. Gresham, who is overcome with grief, may not be able to stand this ordeal.

Seats have been placed for the President and the members of his Cabinet and for the Diplomatic Corps, which decided to-night to attend the funeral in a body. The Cabinet officers will be honorary pall bearers. Mr. Carlisle is now the only member of the Cabinet not in the city. He will join his associates in Chicago.

When the brief services are concluded the casket will be placed presumably on a caisson, and the cortège will proceed along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Pennsylvania Station, where a train will be waiting to convey the funeral party, which will include the President and his Cabinet, to Chicago, the place of interment.

The funeral escort, under command of Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, will move in the following order from the Executive Mansion to the Pennsylvania station:

Military escort.
Clergy and physicians.
Pall bearers and hearse.
Relatives.
The President and heads of departments.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Justices of the Supreme Court.
Diplomatic Corps.

Troops of the escort will assemble at 9 o'clock A. M. in Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the Executive Mansion.

The route of the procession will be Pennsylvania Avenue to the railroad station.

The following officers are the aides to Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger:

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, United States Army; Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Major W. P. Hall, United States Army; Major J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army; Capt. Crosby Miller, United States Army; Capt. C. W. Whipple, United States Army; Capt. Rogers Birney, United States Army; Capt. G. J. Fiebeger, United States Army; Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, United States Army.

Final arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Gresham were made to-night upon the arrival of J. W. Doane of Chicago, an intimate friend of the late Secretary. Mr. Doane was in New-York when he heard the news of Mr. Gresham's death, and came immediately to Washington in his private car. Mr. Doane was given full charge of the railway arrangements, and, after a consultation with Mrs. Gresham, the complete programme was given out.

The body will be deposited in a vault at Oakwood. The funeral train will leave the Baltimore and Ohio tracks at South Chicago, and be branched off on the Illinois Central tracks, leading to Oakwood station. Here the party will be met by the troops from Fort Sheridan, Ill., which will form the escort to the cemetery, a few blocks distant. The train is scheduled to arrive at Oakwood station shortly before 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and the final services at the vault will be held at the latter hour. The Rev. Dr. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, will officiate. The services will be simple and brief, and at their conclusion the President and other members of the funeral party, with the exception of Mrs. Gresham and relatives, will return to the train, which will begin the homeward journey without delay. Mr. Doane has tendered Mrs. Gresham and the other mourners the use of his private car, and other members of the party will be accommodated in Pullman coaches.

The Gresham family has no private lot or vault in any Chicago cemetery and Oakwood was selected because it was more convenient to the railway route over which the funeral train will pass.

Secretary Lamont to-night telegraphed orders to Gen. Merritt to furnish a military escort and to confer with A. A. Sprague of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, as to the reception of the funeral party and the escort to the grave.

A guard of honor, composed of Messrs. Emery, Faison, Chilton, H. T. Smith, and Biddle, of the State Department, remained beside the casket all night.

Owing to a misapprehension arising from statements made in evening papers that no one would be admitted to the funeral services of Secretary Gresham at the Executive Mansion, except those specially invited, Private Secretary Thurber said to-night that no invitations had been or would be issued, but it was expected that the services would be attended by the Diplomatic Corps, Government officials, and friends and others who might probably desire to attend.

The officials and clerical force of the State Department will assemble at the department at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and proceed to the White House in a body. Four of their number, Messrs. Renick, the Chief Clerk; Chilton, Haywood, and H. T. Smith, will seat the members of the Diplomatic Corps, while Messrs. Biddle and Keller, of the Department, will receive the diplomats as they arrive at the entrance to the grounds.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, as dean of the corps, this evening convened a meeting of the members of the Diplomatic Corps at his embassy, and they, after adopting suitable resolutions of sympathy on the occasion of the grievous loss which the Government of the United States has sustained, determined to attend the funeral services in a body.

Similar action was also had by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

**TESTIMONY OF ASSOCIATES.**

**Cabinet Officers and Fellow-Judges Pay Tribute to His Memory.**

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Postmaster General Wilson this morning paid the following tribute to the late Secretary of State:

To know Judge Gresham was to love him as a man and to admire and to respect him as a public servant. When Mr. Bissell was leaving this department he told me that for all the worries and anxieties and disagreeable experiences of his official life, he was richly compensated by having made the acquaintance and enjoyed the friendship of Judge Gresham. I share in the warmth of that feeling. As a man the Secretary was plain, direct, cordial, and high toned. As Secretary of State he was severely laborious and painstaking. Through exceptional difficulties and embarrassments he conducted our foreign affairs with great ability, to the honor of the American name and the steady increase of our standing and influence among the nations of the earth. Few lives have been more fruitful in high, unselfish, and solid service to his country.

Secretary Herbert of the Navy said:

Everybody knew his ability and his patriotism. He was one of the most lovable men I ever knew. He was warmhearted, generous, frank, and impulsive. He was so natural in his manner that every one could see that the kind things he said and did came straight from his heart, and that was the secret of his great popularity. He was painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of the duties, loving justice above all things, and the immense labor he devoted to the work of his department broke down his constitution, and no doubt shortened his days.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—Ex-Postmaster General Bissell was greatly depressed this morning when he learned of the death of Secretary Gresham, though it was not an entire surprise to him, as he received a telegram from the family last night notifying him that the Secretary's death was hourly expected. He said:

His death was really due to his patriotic service to the country, and the community has suffered a great loss thereby. He was one of the purest as well as one of the ablest men of his time. He was an indefatigable worker, and his death was really due to his untiring devotion to duty. It was my good fortune to be thrown into unusually intimate relations with Mr. Gresham, and I regard that as a very great privilege. It had been arranged that he and Mrs. Gresham were to spend a week at our house in June, so it is unnecessary to say what sadness pervades our household.

CHICAGO, May 28.—As a man and Judge, Walter Q. Gresham was held in high esteem by his former associates on the bench. Judge Woods, Judge Jenkins, and Judge Seaman of the United States Circuit and Appellate Courts all spoke of his death as a great loss to the country.

"I think that everybody knew Mr. Gresham as a man of strong character and excellent qualities," said Judge Woods, "and there others agreed with him. "No one appreciated him more than I did," continued the Judge.

"I think we all admired and loved him, both as a jurist and a citizen," said Judge Seaman, "and it is a pity that he should be taken off now."

"That is so," exclaimed both Judges Allen and Jenkins.

"Yes," said Judge Woods, "and you know, some of his most intimate friends down in Indiana have felt ever since he was taken sick that he could not live through it."

"He was a strong man on the bench," said Judge Allen, "and especially convincing in council."

"And he had a peculiar faculty," observed Judge Jenkins, "of detecting the fraudulent features when there were any such in a case. He had a fair and candid mind, and therefore eschewed the technicalities of the law. He was broad and liberal in his views."

"In my estimation, one of Mr. Gresham's strongest characteristics as a Judge," said Judge Woods, "was his common sense."

"That is quite true of him," testified the venerable Judge Allen.

All of them spoke enthusiastically of his charming social qualities, as an associate and companion.

All the Federal courts adjourned to-day, out of respect to Secretary Gresham's memory.

**MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.**

**Many Telegrams Received by Mrs. Gresham and Her Son.**

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following were among numerous messages of condolence received by Mrs. Gresham and her son, Otto Gresham:

Bloomington, Ill.—I beg to assure you of the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. Stevenson and myself in your great sorrow. A. E. STEVENSON.

Cincinnati.—I know that words of tender sympathy can bring but little consolation to your breaking heart at a time when a whole nation is so suddenly called upon to mourn an able,

Continued on Page 3.

## FORAKER BEATS M'KINLEY

### His Man Bushnell Nominated for Governor at Zanesville.

### OHIO DELEGATION MAY BE SPLIT

**The Governor May Not Have His State's Solid Backing at the National Convention—A Factional Fight.**

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 28.—William McKinley, candidate for the Presidential nomination by the Republicans, suffered a crushing defeat in his own State by the nomination of Gen. A. S. Bushnell for Governor at the Republican State Convention held here to-day. Gen. Bushnell, who is a wealthy manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, was the candidate of ex-Gov. Foraker, the most quarrelsome man in Ohio politics, who, since his forcible retirement to private life by a Sherman-McKinley Legislature, has been nursing his wrath and preparing for revenge.

His opportunity came when the elections for delegates to the convention were held. The machine, which Sherman and McKinley had broken, had been repaired, and a majority of the delegates to the convention were elected by the Foraker party. The wily politician kept under cover, even to the beginning of the balloting to-night, not even putting Gen. Bushnell in nomination. The first mention of his name was when the result of the first ballot was made. It was planned to stampede the convention to Bushnell after the second ballot, and this scheme was adhered to. The candidate of the Sherman-McKinley faction was George K. Nash.

Eight candidates were voted for on the first ballot, 414 votes being necessary for a choice. The highest, Hoyt, receiving 176½, Nash 168, Poe 146½, Barger 86, Keifer 74, Nevins 60, Bushnell 58, and Harris 56. On the second ballot the result was nearly the same.

On the third, Nash had 199½ and Bushnell 159, Hoyt 165, and the others trailing way behind. Poe withdrew.

Bushnell jumped to 347 on the fourth ballot, while Nash had 257. On the fifth Bushnell lacked only four of the necessary number, which he received on the next ballot.

Although the convention declared in favor of McKinley for the Presidency, it has been understood that if Foraker was successful in defeating the McKinley faction he would use all the power of his rejuvenated machine to prevent McKinley from receiving the undivided delegation from Ohio to the National Convention.

With McKinley on his way to New-York to look after his Presidential boomlet, with Sherman's friends announcing that he might not be active in politics for a much longer time, the Ohio Republicans went into ecstasies over the perennial Foraker. John Sherman was given an ovation when he entered the convention hall, but it was nothing to the frantic display of enthusiasm which was accorded to the ever-ready-for-office Foraker, whose name was about the only word uttered by State Chairman J. C. Bonner in his address calling the convention to order heard by anybody not on the platform. The junior member of "Ohio's Big Three" was obliged to leave his seat in the midst of the Hamilton County delegation and take a seat beside Senator Sherman on the platform. The two shook hands with that ostentatious excess of cordiality which betokened that there had been bitterness in the past, even if there was not at the present time.

When Chairman Bonner had yielded to the cries from all over the hall to "Cut it short," and "Leave to print," and had concluded his speech without words, he pushed Senator Sherman forward to the desk and placed the gavel of the permanent Chairman in his hands.

Senator Sherman began his speech without further introduction, needing none. After he had eulogized the Republican Party, waved a flag with only a part of the bloodstains washed out, and iterated a demand for the re-enactment of the McKinley tariff, he discussed the financial question. He said:

We are in favor of a sound national currency always redeemable in coin. All forms of money should be of equal purchasing power. For fourteen years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican Party was in power, we had such a currency. We had gold, silver, and paper money, all bearing the stamp and sanction of the United States, of unquestioned credit and of equal value, passing current, not only with the United States, but in all parts of the commercial world.

Both gold and silver are indispensable for use in the varied wants of mankind. Gold is now and has been for ages the chief measure of value in international commerce and the larger transactions of domestic exchanges. Silver, from its bulk and weight, is not available for large payments either at home or abroad, but it is indispensable in the minor wants of mankind. Gold, from its greatly superior value, cannot be utilized for such purposes. Therefore it is that both metals have been coined into money at a fixed ratio. The enormous increase of the production of silver in the United States, Mexico, and Australia has disturbed this ratio, and has lowered the market value of silver precisely as a like increase of production has lowered the price of other commodities. It is a universal law that price or value is measured by quantity. Under these conditions the rational and proper course would be a change of ratio, but this can only be effective as to these two metals by concert of action among commercial nations. Until this can be accomplished the only logical way is for each nation to coin both metals and maintain the coinage of the cheaper metal at par by limitation of amount, and exemption when in excess of the demand for it. Such is now the policy of the United States and of every great commercial nation, including every country in Europe. Other nations adopt the silver standard alone, not from choice, but from poverty. I believe that the policy of the United States adopted in 1853 of coining fractional silver coins in limited quantities from silver bullion purchased at market price, and making them a legal tender for small sums, is the only way to preserve the parity of gold and silver coins at a fixed ratio. This is properly called bimetallic money. I hope and believe that the common interests of commercial nations will lead them through an international commission to either adopt a new ratio, based on market values, or else to demonetize coin them and maintain them as we do at their present ratio.

The policy now urged by the producers of silver, and by men who wish to pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay, is the free coinage of silver. This means the single standard of silver and the demonetization of gold. This is the monometallic system. It is the degradation of our dollar to fifty cents. If applied to our national bonds it is a repudiation of one-half of the public debt. It is the repudiation of one-half of all debts. It confers no favor on producers of any kind whether of the farm, the workshop, or the mine, for if they get nominally more dollars for their productions, their additional dollars would have only one-half the purchasing power of the gold dollar. The great hardship of this policy would fall upon workingmen, skilled or unskilled, whose daily wages, measured by the present standard, is higher than in any country of the world. Their wages will purchase more of the necessaries of life than the wages paid for similar labor anywhere outside of the United States. It is a false pretense that the cheapening of money will be beneficial to them.

The Republican Party, in its national platform of 1892, demanded good money of equal purchasing power, whether coined of silver or gold, or composed of United States notes and national bank notes based upon the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the bimetallic policy. There we stand to-day. I hope and trust there we will stand forever. We will seek the co-operation of all nations, and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coins. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy the Republican Party can, and I hope will, do it alone. Good money and plenty of it is as important to all our people as equality of rights and privileges.

The ticket was not completed. The convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The resolutions, already prepared, will be introduced to-morrow. They declare in favor of protection and reciprocity, denounce the Democratic Party and credit the Republican Party with all imaginable political virtues. The financial declaration is for "honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, every dollar as good as any other dollar, and all backed by the national faith and honor," and to this is added:

We favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

As might be expected from the presence of Judge Lawrence in the convention, one of the resolutions is denunciatory of free wool.

The resolutions indorse Foraker for United States Senator and McKinley for President.

**GEN. BUSHNELL BORN IN NEW-YORK**

**Moved to Ohio When Very Young—Noted for His Generosity.**

Asa S. Bushnell is the eldest son of Daniel and Harriet Bushnell. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1834, moving from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, when quite a small child. In 1851 he went to Springfield, in which place he continued to reside. The first three years were spent as a clerk in a dry goods store, after which he became the bookkeeper in the manufacturing firm of Leffel, Cook & Blakeney.

In 1857 he formed a partnership with John Ludlow in the drug business. In 1866 he became interested in the concern of which he is now the head, under the name of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.

During the war he was Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which company he recruited, and served as its Captain in the Shenandoah Valley, under the command of Gen. Hunter, in 1864.

In 1886 he was appointed Quartermaster General by Gov. Foraker, in which position he served four years. He was one of the delegates at large to the National Convention in 1892.

His generosity is proverbial. At one time he presented the City of Springfield with a patrol wagon and a team of horses, and another time a bronze drinking fountain, and again gave $10,000 to secure the location, near Springfield, of the Ohio Masonic Home.

## HOLMES ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY

### It Is Surmised that He Has Given the Authorities a Clue to the Pitzel Children's Whereabouts.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Herman Mudgetts, alias H. H. Holmes, who was on trial charged with conspiring to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of $10,000 by producing a dead body and representing it to be the corpse of Benjamin F. Pitzel, to-day withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. At the request of District Attorney Graham and the prisoner's counsel, Judge Hare deferred sentence.

The plea of guilty was entered a short time after the court convened. Holmes was immediately taken to the private office of the District Attorney, where he remained more than two hours, under the searching examination of Mr. Graham, Chief of Detectives Miller, and Thomas W. Barlow, private counsel for the prosecution, who sought to wring from him a solution of the mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Pitzel's three children, and, if possible, the true story of his crime.

Chief of Detectives Miller was asked whether Holmes had divulged anything new in regard to the whereabouts of Pitzel's three children. He hesitated and was apparently about to answer in the affirmative, when he stopped.

"Well," he remarked, "I don't like to say anything until Mr. Graham has given it out himself. You needn't be alarmed; you will get all that takes place."

"We understand that Holmes has told you where the three children are, but you are uncertain whether he is telling the truth or not. Is that about it?" was asked.

"That's just it. You have hit the nail on the head," responded the Chief.

Mr. Graham, when questioned as to whether he had anything to give out to the newsapers, replied: "There is absolutely nothing—there will be nothing."

Holmes was transferred to the County Prison.

## PHILADELPHIA FOR SOUND MONEY

### A Mass Meeting of Business Men Is Addressed by ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Controller Tranholm, and Others.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The opening gun of the campaign in the East against free silver was fired this evening at a meeting in the Academy of Music in favor of sound money. The meeting was held under the direction of the leading business and professional men of Philadelphia. Party lines were obliterated and Democrats and Republicans who have always been arrayed against each other on all national questions testified by their presence their opposition to free coinage.

The non-partisan character of the meeting was further illustrated in the list of speakers. These were ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, William L. Trenholm of New-York, who was Controller of the Currency during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration; ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter of Ohio, and ex-Minister to Russia Charles Emory Smith. Besides these gentlemen there were several other speakers prominent in the business life of Philadelphia.

The Academy of Music, while not crowded, was well filled. The character of the audience was worthy of any speaker, being much superior to the usual crowd that attends political mass meetings. An intelligent and attentive observation was given to the various speakers, and their exposition of the financial question was listened to with the deepest interest by the audience.

George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was made Chairman of the meeting.

The meeting adopted, with a long preamble, the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sound money league be organized in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of assisting in the development of an intelligent public opinion upon the question of the currency, and that all citizens be invited to become members of the league upon the basis of the principles herein set forth.

After the adoption of the resolution and election of officers for the league, the meeting adjourned.

**Shortage in Grain Elevators.**

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Six years ago eight of the local grain elevators were absorbed by the St. Louis United Elevator Company, and since then, it is alleged, the management has not checked up its stocks. Recently, there has been an urgent demand for wheat to make deliveries, and the elevator folks were surprised to find that there was an immense shortage of wheat in the elevators. The shortage is put as high as 200,000 bushels. The shortage is attributed to mismanagement rather than to criminality.

**Mr. Harrison Visits West Point.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 28.—Ex-President Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, "Baby" McKee, and Judge Finley of Baltimore arrived here this morning and are the guests of Col. Ernst. This afternoon the distinguished visitors enjoyed a carriage ride around the mountain road and through Highland Falls, and to-night were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barrington K. West. The party will remain until to-morrow. There was no unusual demonstration.

The Cass Realty Corporation, No. 503 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill districts first quality coal—range or furnace size—at $4.60 per ton.—Adv.

## DR. DEPEW'S BIG POW-WOW

### Strong, Platt, Morton, Harrison, McKinley, Perhaps Reed, as Guests.

### DESIGNED TO BE A HARMONY AFFAIR

**Appetites, if Not Ambitions, Will Be Satisfied—Political Enemies at the Same Banquet Table.**

"I have accepted Mr. Depew's invitation," said Mayor Strong, yesterday.

"Yes, I am going to Mr. Depew's dinner," said ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt last night.

A dispatch from Albany last night said:

"Gov. Morton will go to New-York City to-morrow to attend the dinner to be given by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew."

Ex-President Harrison has already accepted his invitation.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio will arrive here to-day and will go to the dinner.

So a fine Republican pow-wow is assured at Mr. Depew's residence, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, for to-night.

There will be enough Republican Presidential timber on hand to furnish four or five Republican National Conventions with candidates—Harrison, McKinley, Morton, Depew, Warner Miller, and perhaps Thomas B. Reed, to say nothing of several gentlemen who have not yet blossomed out as candidates.

It will be a significant gathering. It will be a harmony affair. About two dozen guests will be present. There will be too many there, perhaps, to allow it to be termed an "important political conference," on the general proposition that very important political arrangements are never made in such large crowds.

The menu will be a very choice one. Men who have been sworn political enemies will touch elbows as they partake of Dr. Depew's hospitality. Appetites will be satisfied, if ambitions are not. Mr. Depew, with his fine sense of humor, will doubtless enjoy seeing Mayor Strong and Thomas C. Platt, and Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Lauterbach supping together, as well as the sight of the various Presidential candidates all enjoying his daintily cooked dishes.

Gentlemen with "knives up their sleeves" will not use them on this occasion. All cutlery for this particular affair will be furnished by Mr. Depew.

Mayor Strong and Mr. Platt have not met since the latter called the former that "wicked old man" and said things about "notable bunko steerers" of other days.

Ex-President Harrison, of course, will sit at the host's right hand. How Mr. Depew will seat the others is a question that will not tax his tried diplomacy. The following is a reasonably correct list of the men whom Dr. Depew has invited:

Gov. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gov. McKinley, Congressman Reed, ex-Senator Platt, ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-President Harrison, Mayor Strong, Elihu Root, Gen. Horace Porter, Frank S. Witherbee, Gen. Sam Thomas, Gen. James S. Clarkson, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. Wager Swayne, Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, William Brookfield, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Edwin Einstein, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Sabine Smith, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. Fred Grant.

This list is, of course, subject to changes on account of inability of some of the invited ones to attend and on account of possible additions.

Dr. Depew said, merrily, yesterday, that he gave the harmony dinner which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency in 1888. "I do not mean to say," he continued, "that my dinner to-morrow will renominate ex-President Harrison.

"I am always a peacemaker, and I carry the olive branch in my hand. I believe in harmony, and the banquet board is the place to bury all animosity.

"The banquet board opens wide the gate to reconciliation and perfect harmony. I have invited twenty-four prominent Republicans, and many of them have already accepted. Congressman Reed of Maine has been invited, but I have not received his acceptance yet."

"The dinner, then, will not be to nominate a Republican Presidential candidate?" it was suggested.

Dr. Depew replied: "Oh, no; it is a harmony dinner, essentially."

One thing is very certain, and that is that in so variously-disposed a Republican company as that which will gather around Mr. Depew's board to-night every man will be on his guard, politically, and all campaign plans will be carefully concealed from view.

Gov. Morton will arrive here this afternoon. To-morrow morning he will view the Grand Army of the Republic parade, with his staff, at Madison Square. In the afternoon he will go to Riverside Park, with his staff, as the guest of the Grant Post of Brooklyn, to participate in the services at the tomb. The Governor expects to return to Albany Friday.

**Looking for Mr. Grant's Return.**

It was announced yesterday, on the authority of a high Tammany Hall official, that ex-Mayor Grant would be back in this city about June 15, and that soon after that time the work of reorganization will be promptly begun.

One of the first things done will be the appointment of such a committee of 100 as was suggested by ex-Mayor Grant in his interview early in April. G. G. Haven, F. R. Coudert, William C. Whitney, E. Ellery Anderson, and F. P. Olcott were names suggested by the ex-Mayor as types of men to go on this reorganization committee. Ex-Mayor Grant has seen Mr. Croker in London, and the latest plans for reorganization have been talked over.

**Charges for Trips to Albany.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 28.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors appointed George Wallace their counsel, at a salary of $1,500 a year, which was understood to cover all his services to the board. Mr. Wallace, however, has presented to the Supervisors a bill for $369.53, for expenses and personal services rendered in connection with trips to Albany during the session of the Legislature.

He charges $25 a day for his services. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Legislation of the board.

**Elected Bishop of Kansas.**

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 28.—At a convention of the Kansas Diocese of the Episcopal Church, held in this city this afternoon, Dean Frank R. Millspaugh, of this city, was chosen Bishop of Kansas, to succeed the late Bishop Ellas W. Thomas, after a contest lasting several hours. The Bishop-elect is a native of New-York State, and forty-five years old.

**Mary Abigail Dodge Probably Dying.**

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, (Gail Hamilton,) is in an extremely critical condition to-night, and her physician has no hope for her recovery. She had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday.

**WRECK OF STEAMER DOM PEDRO**

**One Hundred and Five Persons Drowned After an Explosion of Boilers at the Bajes Corrobedo.**

VIGO, Spain, May 28.—The French steamer Dom Pedro was wrecked off Cape Corrobedo last evening.

The steamer was bound from Pasages for Carril. When she struck the Bajes Corrobedo, her boilers exploded.

HAVRE, May 28.—The Chargeurs Reunis, owners of the steamer Dom Pedro, say that 105 persons were drowned.

The Chargeurs Reunis have received a dispatch saying that Capt. Crequer, the commander of the Dom Pedro, and twenty-six members of the crew, were saved. Thirteen of the passengers were French, seven Italian, six Swiss, two Brazilian, one was German, one Alsatian, and one a native of the Argentine Republic. Two hundred emigrants were awaiting the arrival of the Dom Pedro at Carril.

The crew numbered fifty-four. The vessel shipped forty-one passengers at Havre May 20, twenty-eight at Bordeaux May 24, and seven at Pasages. The passengers were mostly immigrants to Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

**MOTHER AND CHILDREN OVERBOARD**

**A New-York Woman Overturned in the Hudson Off Hastings While Out Rowing with Her Boy and Girl.**

HASTINGS, N. Y., May 28.—A Mrs. Pell of New-York City came to this town with her two children, a boy and a girl, and went out rowing on the Hudson opposite the station.

The little boy started to play with one of the oars and dropped it overboard. As it went over he tried to catch it and pitched into the water. The mother jumped in after him. She caught him as he came to the surface, and after a little trouble, being incumbered with her skirts and a heavy coat, reached the side of the boat. In attempting to lift the boy into the boat she overturned it, and threw the little girl into the water. Mrs. Pell caught the girl as the boat went over, and managed to lift the girl onto the top of the overturned boat.

The boy had become terrified, and was clinging to his mother. Mrs. Pell found she could not lift him to the boat and floated with him.

The accident was witnessed from the station and two men put out. They lifted the boy and his mother into their boat. Then the girl was taken from her perch on the overturned boat.

Mrs. Pell took a hack at the station and directed the driver to take her to the residence of a friend.

## DECIDE THEY WILL NOT BOLT

### Ultra-Silver Resolutions Defeated in the Convention of Colorado Republican Clubs.

DENVER, Col., May 28.—The Republican League of Colorado assembled in fourth annual convention, at the Tabor Opera House, this morning. The choosing of delegates to represent the State at the National League Convention, which meets at Cleveland next month, was the principal business before the convention.

Of the fourteen delegates chosen, five are women. The women claimed to have one-third of the membership of the State League, and insisted upon a fair and just representation of their sex.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Smith introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Colorado State League of Republican Clubs that we declare our purpose of neither co-operating nor voting in 1896 with any national party which does not unequivocally declare in its platform for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland to bolt said convention and to refuse to further cooperate with the said National League unless an unequivocal plank is inserted in its platform pledging it to the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States Government without awaiting the action of any other Government on earth.

The resolutions were voted down by a heavy majority after a lively debate, many of the delegates declaring themselves to be for their party first and silver next. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to ask the Cleveland Convention to do everything possible for silver.

President Booth Malone was re-elected. The convention adjourned sine die.

**REPUDIATES THE PROFFERED CHARTER**

**Poughkeepsie Declines to Acquiesce in the Legislature's Action.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 28.—The Common Council of this city to-night voted to reject the proposed amended charter of the city passed by the Legislature.

The bill was introduced by Senator Lexow. It provided for a redivision of the wards, the creation of a new board of Public Works, the payment of a salary of $500 a year to the Mayor, who now gets no salary, and the raising of the salary of the City Attorney from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. The objection to the amendments was based chiefly upon opposition to the division of the wards.

The council is Republican by 10 to 4, but the amendments were rejected by a vote of 9 to 4.

**Object to the Louisburg Monument.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 28.—In the Senate last night Senator Poirier made a long speech in reference to the erection of a monument by the Historical Society of Massachusetts, commemorating the taking of Louisburg, Quebec. He regarded the action of the society as an unheard of impertinence, and offensive to a large number of loyal Canadians. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the Government understood the monument was being erected by a historical society founded in Boston. The consent of the Canadian Government had not been asked or given. The Government was not aware what inscriptions would appear on the monument and did not know upon whose land the monument would stand.

**No Religious Garbs in School.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 28.—The Senate this afternoon passed the bill known as the "Religious Garb" bill by a vote of 31 to 11. Of the opponents of the bill, seven are Democrats, five are Catholics and two—Messrs. Landis and Kauffman—represent Lancaster County, where the Mennonites and Dunkards form a large proportion of the population. The "Religious Garb" bill prohibits the wearing of any religious garb or insignia by teachers in the public schools of the State.

**George N. Crumbach a Suicide.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Continued ill-health and the fear of insanity led George N. Crumbach to shoot and kill himself today at his residence, 6,731 Woodland Avenue. Mr. Crumbach was forty-six years old, and was President of the Crown Smelting Company of Chester, Penn. He was also a large real estate owner, and had been prominent in various kinds of business in this city.

**Earthquake in Vermont.**

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 28.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at about 11:15 o'clock this forenoon. The vibrations seemed to be from west to east, and continued from ten to twelve seconds, accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound. The shock was felt in other parts of the county and was the heaviest ever known here.

## CORNELL'S CREW ARRIVES

### To Sail for England on the Steamer Paris To-day.

### GOING TO MEET BRITAIN'S OARSMEN

**To Try for the Henley Grand Challenge Cup—Students and Graduates to Go Down the Bay.**

The Cornell-Henley crew arrived in this city last night at 11 o'clock, and at once went on board the steamship Paris. The oarsmen were accompanied by a crowd of Cornell enthusiasts, who, after seeing the oarsmen on board, left the dock. Coach Courtney sent his charges to bed at once. The journey from Ithaca had been a long and exciting one, and to-day will have more excitement for the oarsmen.

The steamship Paris will leave her dock at 11 o'clock this morning, and the twelve young men from Cornell University are going to England to try to win the Grand Challenge Cup in the Henley Rowing Regatta. These Cornell oarsmen are in charge of Charles E. Courtney, the well-known coach, and they have done so well in their training so far that Courtney and all who have seen them work think they have a good chance to win.

It is a daring undertaking, and if the Cornell team is beaten they will not be disgraced, because they will row against the pick of the English oarsmen.

The Henley Regatta is rowed on the Thames in July, and it is probably the greatest regatta in the world. The crack rowing clubs of England enter in the events to be rowed, and frequently French rowing

W. T. Hastings,
Manager of Cornell's crew.

clubs, and occasionally oarsmen from this country, have entered. Never before has an eight-oared crew raced in the regatta. It has been looked upon as too hard a task for a college crew to tackle the Englishmen for the Challenge C

similar to that used by the Yale oarsmen. In fact, "Bob" Cook went to England several years ago to study this stroke, and he introduced it at New-Haven. The English row quickly, too, with a fairly long slide. In the race for the Grand Challenge Cup the stroke rarely falls below forty to the minute. The Cornell stroke is a short, quick one, with very little slide. It is the Courtney stroke, and they row forty-eight to the minute. If the Cornell men win with this stroke the style of rowing in England will very likely see many changes before the next Henley regatta.

The crew is made up of the following oarsmen: F. B. Matthews, E. D. Spellman, E. C. Hager, F. W. Freeborn, T. F. Fennell, T. Hall, C. A. Lewis, R. B. Hamilton, and F. D. Colson. The four substitutes are R. C. Shupe, G. P. Dyer, M. W. Roe, and W. Bentley.

The Paris will be accompanied down the bay and out beyond Sandy Hook by the steamer William C. Edgerton, on board of which will be scores of enthusiastic Cornell students and graduates. They will give the crew a rare send-off, but if the Ithacans win, what a reception they will get on their return!

### THE START FROM ITHACA.

**Students and Professors Escort the Crew to the Train.**

ITHACA, N. Y., May 28.—The Cornell campus presented a scene of unusual activity at 11:30 this morning. About Armory Hall nearly all the undergraduates and many of the Faculty were gathered to give the Henley crew a rousing send-off. At 12 o'clock a line was formed, and the procession started for the railway station. First came the university cadet band, followed by a drag completely covered with the Cornell colors, and bearing the members of the crew. After this came two infantry companies from the cadet battalion, and a platoon of artillery, with two cannon. After these came more than a thousand students, the seniors in cap and gown first, and following them were men of all classes clad in red sweaters and white duck trousers, and armed with large tin horns.

For two miles along State Street the procession passed between solid lines of cheering people, and business blocks were decorated from roof to pavement with red and white. The scene at the station was one of the wildest enthusiasm. The crew men were quickly surrounded by their friends and carried on the shoulders of the crowd to the private car of Superintendent Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which had been placed at their disposal. Meanwhile, the air was thick with noise. The two bands played patriotic airs, and the din caused by hundreds of tin horns and hundreds of voices blended in the Cornell yell never slackened for an instant.

As the train pulled out from the station the artillery fired the national salute of twenty-one guns, and the greatest celebration that the quiet university town has seen for years was over.

The trip of the Cornell special from Ithaca to New-York was a continued ovation. At every station where the train stopped crowds were on hand to cheer the departing oarsmen. At Bayre, Penn., the entire front of the railway station was draped in red and white, and a banner extending across the front of the building bore the words: "Welcome to Cornell." At Wilkesbarre, another large crowd, including several alumni, was encountered. When the train drew into South Bethlehem, it was greeted by several hundred Lehigh University students, with their college yell, followed by "Cornell." At Easton, Penn., a small body of Layafette men was on hand to give a similar reception. To all these greetings the Cornell men replied in kind, giving the Cornell yell, followed by the name of the town, and in the latter cases that of the receiving college.


## Don't Get Excited

Was what the doctors told me, and they said I must not run, on account of fluttering of my heart. I was sick over a

year with dyspepsia, could not eat in comfort or sleep, and frequently walked the floor at night. I tried everything I heard of and at last decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was soon able to sleep at night and my nerves became quieted. After I had used three bottles I felt much better than ever before, and now I have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to a number of my friends and it has also benefited them greatly." HARRY H. PRICE, 413 Birch St., Reading, Pa. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

**Hood's Pills** easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.


### STILL HAVE ELEVEN JURORS

**The List for the McLaughlin Trial Was Filled Three Times Yesterday and Then Depleted.**

Three times yesterday the jury box was filled in the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Each time the number was completed, however, one of the jurors was challenged, so that, when the court adjourned after the evening session, there were eleven jurors in the box, the number that occupied the box when the court opened in the morning.

Royal L. Wolcott of 14 Irving Place was accepted as Juror No. 12 at the morning session. Col. James then asked Justice Barrett for a ruling as to the number of peremptory challenges each side should have.

"Each side shall have five peremptory challenges," Justice Barrett said.

Col. James made an exception to the decision, and asked that each side should have twenty peremptory challenges. Justice Barrett denied the motion.

Arnold W. Schlichte, Juror No. 3, was sworn in. Charles A. Spofford, Juror No. 4, was challenged by Mr. Friend, and left the box. The other jurors moved up, and seat No. 12 was again vacant. The defense then had three peremptory challenges left, while the prosecution had five.

Herman C. Borner, proprietor of an inn at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, said that he did just as much business Sunday as any other day and was excused.

Frank T. Kee declared that he had an opinion of his own that he would follow, no matter how he might be instructed by the court. He was excused.

Julian Ponce De Leon, salesman, who lives at 159 West Seventy-ninth Street, proved acceptable to both sides, and the number was again complete.

Godfrey Schoen, Juror No. 4, then took the stand and explained some things he had forgotten to mention when he was being examined. He said he had known Sergt. O'Connor for twenty-five or thirty years, and that he was a member of a German benevolent society in which he had met George Krauss of the Imperial Music Hall. Schoen was then examined as to his connection with the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He admitted that he borrowed some money of the Penn Life Insurance Company on the assurance that he did not work for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. It was suggested that time would be saved by dismissing Schoen, and he was allowed to leave.

Joseph Haydock, druggist, of 63 Fulton Street, was called at the evening session. He did not respond, and one of the attendants found him asleep in an anteroom. He proved satisfactory to every one concerned, and took seat No. 12. The defense at the same time peremptorily challenged Juror Drowne, and Talesman Simon M. Bondly was examined.

He was asked if he had heard any discussion about the trial since he was summoned as a talesman. He replied that he heard some one on a Broadway car say to another talesman:

"I see you are on that jury. I am glad I am not. The police are rascals."

Mr. Bondly said he did not know what the talesman's name was to whom the remark was made. Bondly was finally excused on a challenge by the prosecution.

### BOY FALLS FIVE STORIES AND LIVES

**Head First Through a Fire Escape—Struck a Woman's Arm.**

Three-year-old Abel Epstein climbed out of a fifth-story window to the fire escape at his home, 195 Henry Street, last evening, and fell through the narrow openings at every floor, landing on a woman's arm. He was picked up unconscious, but two hours later was sitting up in bed at his home apparently as well as ever.

The child fell head first to the opening on the second floor. Mrs. Rosenthal, fifty-eight years old, who was sitting in a chair under the opening, hearing the cries of neighbors opposite, and fearing something was going to fall upon her from above, had just reached out her arms in an effort to rise from her chair when the boy fell into them, and rolled off to the stone flagging.

More than twenty people saw the child fall, and all agree that he went down head first and through every opening in the fire escape.

### CHIEF HIGHWAYMAN A WOMAN

**Leader of a Band of Robbers Proves to be of the Gentler Sex.**

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Last week three masked highwaymen robbed a storekeeper at Rome, Mo. They were well mounted and heavily armed. Sheriff Hancock summoned a posse and pursued the trio over the mountains into Arkansas. Sunday night he overtook and captured them at Lead Hill, Ark.

The discovery was made that the leader of the gang was a woman, attired in man's clothing. Her name is Lydia Briston, and she was formerly a well-known character in Springfield, Mo. Her companions were "Ben" Trott, an ex-convict, and John Briston, a brother of the woman. They were riding stolen horses when captured. It is said there is an organized band of desperadoes operating under the leadership of the Briston woman.

### CRISP OUT FOR SILVER

**The ex-Speaker Issues a Card Stating Where He Stands.**

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28.—Speaker Crisp has issued the following statement as to his position on the financial question:

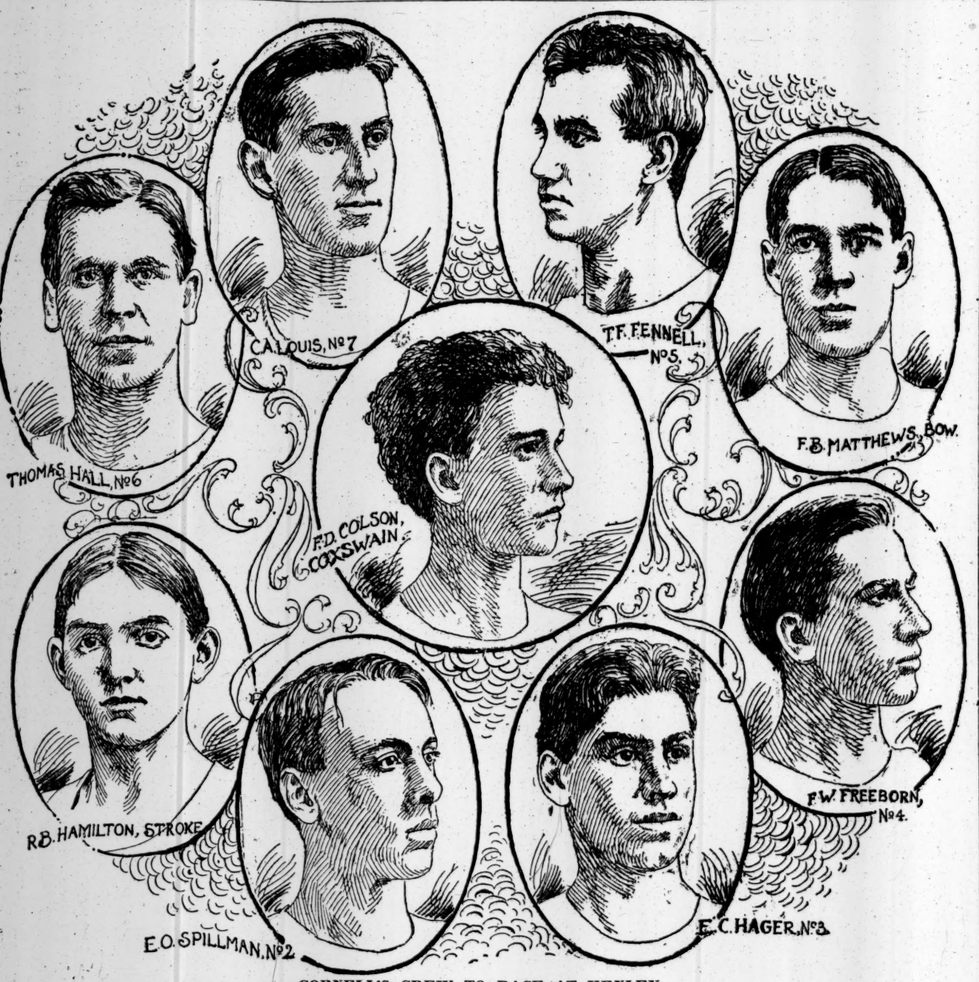
Ever since I gave consideration to the question I have been a believer in and an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Ever since I entered public life, I have spoken, and, when opportunity offered, voted for it.

I still favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, independently, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

How any one at all acquainted with my public utterances and acts can have mistaken or been in doubt as to my position is a mystery to me.

My excuse for this card is misrepresentation. My hope is that this will end it.

What Mr. Crisp will gain by issuing this card is more than some of his friends are able to see.




CORNELL'S CREW TO RACE AT HENLEY.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S IDEAL

**His Speech at the Republican Club's Dinner.**

**AIMING FOR AN HONEST POLICE FORCE**

**In Securing Efficiency Regardless of Politics He Thinks He Can Best Aid His Party—Elihu Root's Views.**

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, speaking as the chief guest last night at the Republican Club's final monthly dinner for the season, reaffirmed his policy in respect to the administration of the Police Department. An honest and efficient administration, he said, is his ideal.

The dinner was more largely attended than any given during the Winter. Elihu Root presided.

Among other guests present was the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell.

Edward Lauterbach, William Brookfield, C. C. Shayne, John Proctor Clarke, John Sabine Smith, James A. Blanchard, Joel B. Erhardt, Columbus O. Johnson, Henry Gleason, A. H. Steele, C. H. Treat, John W. Vrooman, Philip Carpenter, William N. Hoag, Thomas F. Wentworth, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Warren Higley, L. E. Chittenden, Ellis H. Roberts, and W. F. Wakeman. Fifty members were turned away without seats at the table, owing to lack of room.

Elihu Root led off the speaking with a brief address. "The relation of the Republican Party to good government," he said, "lies at the basis of our club and our party. We are Republicans and belong to this club, not because we can get offices, but because we honor our city and are true Americans."

Mr. Root evoked cheers and great applause by saying of Police Commissioner Roosevelt that he was "distinguished in his new field by his retiring disposition."

"If the administration of local affairs," he said, "can be taken out of politics, so that office holders, contractors, and many citizens may no longer feel compelled to vote for Tammany Hall, New-York will become pre-eminently a Republican State."

Speaking of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root said: "I judge by his record he will take the Police Department out of politics. He is first, last, and all the time a Republican."

Commissioner Roosevelt, who is a member of the Republican Club, was greeted with rounds of cheers.

"Every word that Mr. Root has said as to my Republicanism is true," he said. "I am proud that I can say that I have always been a Republican through and through, with all my heart. My affiliations are national. I don't sink the national in the local. I have the keenest sympathy with all measures of national Republican policy, and I shall have the keenest interest in the return of the Republicans to the administration of the Federal Government. I want to see our Hawaiian policy and our manner of enforcing the Monroe doctrine changed.

"But, my duty now is to try to administer honestly and efficiently the department over which I am, in part, in control. I can best serve the Republican Party by giving an absolutely honest administration of the affairs of the Police Department. I will render a service to the party by being absolutely blind to a man's politics in dealing out rewards and merits to the members of the force.

"The other day it was my pleasure to announce that we intended to have for election officers men of probity and intelligence. One paper said my declaration was an attack on Tammany Hall. After all, I thought, that was true. I received a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, thanking me for my announcement, and saying it would make his work much lighter. I have not had a corresponding letter from my opponents.

"A year ago we won one of the greatest fights in behalf of good government by sending to jail John Y. McKane and some election officers here and across the river. Some of the officers were nominally Republican. They were in reality in this city mere tools of Tammany Hall. So far as lies in my power I will bar out that type of Republican as well as Democrat. It will reduced to our advantage as a party to bar him out, and I would do it anyway, because it is right and honest to bar him out."

At this point ex-Police Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt entered. A man in the rear cried: "Three cheers for Col. Erhardt!" and himself gave three cheers.

Mr. Roosevelt paused. "Let me think," he said, "to Col. Erhardt and to his enthusiastic admirer."

Mr. Roosevelt paused. "Let me drink," for failing to pass the measures desired by reformers for the reorganization of the Police Department.

"The Assembly," he said, "did better than any Assembly in recent years. When it comes to the Senate I ask you to differentiate between those who stood by their party and the few who did not, between the loyal Republicans and those who deserted their party and their pledges. I refer to Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson. You will never hear me defend them. They voted as every Democrat in the Senate did. I do not hesitate to condemn them.

"As I have started in the Police Board, so will I go on. To the best of my capacity I will serve with all my heart and soul the City of New-York, wholly without regard to party, knowing that in no better way can I better serve the party."

Mr. Root added his denunciation of Senators Reynolds, Robertson, and Coggeshall to that of Mr. Roosevelt.

"The Republican Party owes it to itself," he said, "to mark the men in the Senate who have frustrated the purposes of the party, for no worthy motive. The party should see to it that it gives in the future no further favors to them. Let the men who from sordid motives stood against the voice of the party be stamped as traitors and punished."

The Rev. Dr. Burrell laid down several propositions. They were:

"The City of New-York is not Gehenna."

"A political party is not necessarily a conspiracy against the public weal."

"A man does not have to be a Mugwump to be a reformer or an honest man."

"A partisan politician is not necessarily a child of darkness."

Dr. Burrell cautioned the Republicans to get together if they expect to win the next election. More harmony, he said, is needed.

### THE ALBANY BANK DEFALCATION

**Full Extent of Cashier Griffin's Operations Not Yet Known to the Public or Law Officers.**

ALBANY, May 28.—As the facts in the Park Bank defalcation leak out, the affair assumes a more serious aspect and takes on much of the character of the Albany City Bank defalcation of three years ago, whereby that bank was defrauded out of $200,000 by outside parties, operating through the bookkeeper.

The sum total of the defalcation in the Park Bank is placed by bankers at between $90,000 and $100,000. It is also said that Cashier Griffin had but one confederate in the bank, the stealings being carried on by outside parties, who presented bogus paper, which was discounted by the cashier. Of course Mr. Griffin profited by the deals, the money obtained being used by the outsiders in bucket shops, in the endeavor to make good the losses incurred and in the hope of "striking a rise" in the market. The irregularities, it now transpires, were first discovered by an employe of the bank, and the fact was communicated to the Directors. President Sard was recalled from the North Woods, and a State Bank Examiner was called in.

The plan of peculation was then followed up, after a partial confession by Cashier Griffin. The mode of operation was not learned until to-day, and the Albany bankers are loud in their denunciation of the State Banking Department for the withholding of the facts and the reticence practiced. The stealings extend over several years.

Whether the books of the bank were altered, as was the case in the Albany City Bank defalcation, has not been disclosed. The Directors have stated that the impaired capital and the wiped-out surplus have been fully restored. This was not accomplished, however, it is said in financial circles, until this afternoon, when a railway magnate came to the rescue of the bank. This man is a close friend of the near friends of Cashier Griffin. It is also said that he will succeed Cashier Griffin in the commercial corportion of which he is a member.

The persons who operated on the outside are said to be two, and possibly three. District Attorney Burlingame has been endeavoring to secure evidence in the case to-day, but has not succeeded very well. He heard of several persons who, it was stated, had been the victims of forgery. They stated that they had never had any dealings whatever with the Park Bank. Further than this Mr. Burlingame declined to give any information. There is a strong political influence at work, and it is thought that as this is not a national bank the matter will be allowed to flatten out. It is next to impossible for even bankers to get any information on the subject.

The amount of the defalcation which was stated in The New-York Times this morning all agree comes nearer to the actual amount than that given out at the State Banking Department, which was $18,000. One banker said to the correspondent of The Times:

"The talk of $18,000 is preposterous. If that had been the sum total of the defalcation, Mr. Griffin's bond would have been paid, and that would have ended the matter, and but few would have been the wiser. Then, again, the railroad magnate who has finally come to the rescue would not have hesitated to advance $30,000 or $35,000 to his close friends, who are close to Cashier Griffin. This sum, with that of the face of the bond, would have made over $50,000. No, the defalcation impaired the capital fully three-fourths, or about $75,000."

It was learned to-night that Cashier Griffin borrowed money from a friend, giving collateral securities. A few days later he secured these securities again, giving the friend nothing but his note. The friend now has the note. The securities were disposed of by the cashier.

### CONTROLLER FITCH WITHDRAWS

**He Resigns from the Committee that Is Investigating Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring's Reports.**

Controller Fitch sent a letter to Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon resigning as a member of the special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which was appointed to act upon the various communications submitted on May 11 by Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department.

This special committee has been investigating the affairs of the Street-Cleaning Department, and on Monday it announced that the indicated deficit in the department at the end of year would be about $601,000 if the expenses continued at the present rate.

Controller Fitch's resignation created much surprise about the City Hall.

Mayor Strong said, when asked about the resignation:

"I have received such a letter from the Controller, but I believe that it should be given out by him if he desires it published."

Further than this the Mayor would not discuss the matter.

Controller Fitch had left his office before the news about the letter became public. Consequently a copy of it could not be obtained at the Finance Department.

Controller Fitch was not at his home when inquiry was made there about the letter last night.

The impression at the City Hall was that the Controller had said in his letter that in his opinion it would be better to have the special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made up wholly of men who had been appointed to office by Mayor Strong or of men elected when the Mayor was chosen.

Controller Fitch has been very anxious all along to keep the investigation wholly free of any personal or political feeling. A friend of his said yesterday that his resignation was due to his sensitiveness on this point.

The other members of the special committee are Corporation Counsel Scott, President Barker of the Tax Department, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. President Jeroloman is Chairman of the special committee, and Controller Fitch sent to him a copy of the letter.

### SHE WILL SERVE WITHOUT PAY.

**Col. Waring's Secretary Finds that She Cannot Legally Draw a Salary.**

Mme. Otilie S. Carré, who became private secretary to Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring in January, at a salary of $1,500 a year, announced yesterday that she will serve the city without pay.

She is a native of Belgium, and, as she is not yet a citizen of the United States, there is some doubt as to whether she can draw a salary from the city. She filed a declaration some months ago of her intention to become a citizen, but nearly three years must elapse before she can become a citizen. In reply to an inquiry from Col. Waring, Corporation Counsel Scott has expressed the opinion that Mme. Carré cannot hold a salaried office.

When Mme. Carré learned that she had probably been drawing a salary illegally, she said to several reporters:

"You know that I am in this business because I like it; because I like clean streets. I accepted my present office because Col. Waring's wife begged me to do so. She and I became acquainted in a seminary in Paris long before she got married. I will continue to perform my duties without any salary. I want to tell you, in strict confidence, that I can afford to do so."

"Do you feel in conscience bound to return to the city the money you have been drawing for the past four months?" she was asked.

"I shall examine my conscience on that interesting question," she replied. "Maybe I might conclude to make a donation to your city."

**Complaints Against Mr. Thompson.**

JERSEY CITY, May 28.—Complaint has been made to Mayor Wanser against Principal Thompson of the High School, on the ground that he has no State certificate as a teacher. It is said also by the opponents of Mr. Thompson that he makes the opening devotional exercises too long. Mr. Thompson came from New-York well recommended. He succeeded Mr. Sweeney at the beginning of this year.

Mayor Wanser has referred the certificate question to the Corporation Counsel.


**Silverware in fine old English and Colonial designs may be found at our store.**

**R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, 226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.**

Between 26th and 27th Sts.


### THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A New Roller-Skating Club.—An organization known as the Evening Roller-Skating Club has been formed by a number of men well known among the younger set of society. It is proposed to give a series of weekly meetings at Berkeley Armory, on Friday evenings, the first meeting to take place on Feb. 21, 1896, and the closing one on April 10. The members will consist mostly of those belonging to the Tuesday and Saturday Evening Dancing Classes and of the Knickerbocker Bowling and Badminton Clubs. The officers of the organization are: President—Murray H. Strong; Secretary—Faneuil S. Weisse; Treasurer—R. Horace Gallatin. The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the association, and John T. Wainwright and Russell H. Landale. The patronesses are Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. William W. Hoffin, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. John Alsop King, Mrs. William Rhinelander, and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin.

—Their Town Houses Closed.—Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller have closed their town house and have opened their country place, The Knoll, Morristown, N. J., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William Bard McVickar will spend the Summer at their cottage on Farragut Place. Mrs. McVickar is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden have closed their city house at 908 Fifth Avenue, and have gone to Lenox, Mass., where they have taken a cottage for the season. James A. Burden Jr., is at the country seat of his parents, Woodside, Near Troy, N. Y., where he will remain until after his farewell bachelor dinner on Monday evening next. On the following day he and his best man and ushers will leave for Lenox, Mass.

—Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb Engaged.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb, daughter of Gen. E. Burd Brubb of Edgewater Park, N. J., formerly United States Minister to Spain, to Charles D. Halsey of Newark, N. J. Mr. Halsey is widely known in society circles in New-Jersey and this city, being a member of the Essex Troop, the Essex Club, and the Essex County Country Club, in New-Jersey, and the Union Club of this city. He is the only son of Silas C. Halsey, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1886. He is engaged in business in this city. Miss Grubb is also well known in society circles in this city.

—To be Best Man at a Boston Wedding.—Nathaniel Thayer Robb, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, who is to marry Miss Beatrix Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, next Fall, will be the best man at the wedding of his cousin, S. Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston, to Miss Julia Porter, in St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, on June 5. The following well-known society men of this city will be ushers at this wedding: Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby, Albert Wetmore, James Churchill, and James Gore King Lee.

—Going to Babylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strong of East Thirty-fifth Street, and Miss Sylvia and Mr. Henry Strong, will open their cottage at Argyle Park, Babylon, L. I., early next week. Mrs. Clarence Robinson, who is a neighbor of Mrs. Strong's at Babylon, opened her new cottage in the park about three weeks ago. She will entertain extensively during the Summer.

—Mrs. Pruyn's Pastoral Play.—A number of society people in this city and along the Hudson will go up to Albany on June 5 to attend the pastoral play, "Fair Rosamund," to be given by Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany for the benefit of St. Margaret's Hospital for babies. The performance will be given on the grounds of the Corning Farm, Kenwood.

—Visiting in London.—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Jones, and the Misses Jones, who sailed for Europe a short time ago, are the guests of Mrs. Jones's sister, Mrs. Le Roy Farnsworth, in London. Early in June they will go to Paris. They will spend August in Norway and Sweden, and in the Fall they will return to this country and open their country seat at Stockbridge, Mass.

—Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt Coming Home.—Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and George W. Vanderbilt, who have been at Biltmore, Asheville, N. C., for several weeks, are expected home on Saturday. They will spend a day or two in town, and will then go to Lenox, Mass., where they will remain until after the Sloane-Burden wedding.

—Count and Countess Pieri in Town.—Count and Countess Pompeq Pieri, the latter formerly Miss Marie Schroeder, arrived in this country Sunday, and are now at the Waldorf. They will spend part of the Summer at the country establishment of the Countess's sister, Mrs. Alfred de Cordova, at Long Branch.

—To be Married in Paris.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, of 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, will sail for Paris next Saturday. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Short's sister, Miss Emily Petit. The wedding of Miss Petit to Mr. George Eugene Vail will take place in Paris some time this Summer.

—Miss Mary E. Hunter's Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Elizabeth Hunter, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Hunter of San Francisco, to Hamilton Purdy of New-York. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

—The Emerys to Go to Bar Harbor.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of 47 East Fifty-third Street, who spent last year at Newport, will go this season to Bar Harbor, where they have just completed a handsome stone villa.

—To Spend the Summer on Staten Island.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward King and the Misses King of University Place will soon close their town house and go to their country place at Grimes Hill, Staten Island, for the Summer.

—The Connors at Seabright.—Mr. and Mrs. Washington E. Connor have closed their town house, 532 Madison Avenue, and are at their cottage at Seabright, N. J. Late in the Summer they will go to Onteora, in the Catskills.

—Miss Hegeman of Boston Engaged.—An engagement recently announced in Boston is that of Miss Lucie Hegeman, daughter of Thomas Preston Hegeman of Beacon Street, to Charles T. Nassau of this city.

—To Spend the Summer at Elberon.—Mrs. Robert Maclay of 50 West Fifty-seventh Street will leave town early in June for Elberon, N. J., where she will remain until late in the Fall.

—Will Visit Norway.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are among the Americans who will spend the Summer in Norway and Sweden, traveling there in their yacht Atalanta.


**Have You Smoked Too Much? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It will relieve the depression caused thereby; quiet the nerves and induce refreshing sleep.


### THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION

**The Episcopal Diocese of Long Island Sends a Large Representation to Garden City—Committees Appointed.**

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 28.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island commenced here to-day at the Cathedral of the Incarnation. One hundred and thirty clergymen and laymen from Brooklyn and Long Island towns and villages were present.

The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, was elected President. The Rev. Dr. Drowne and Dr. Cooper of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, were appointed Secretaries, and Dr. Alexander E. Orr Treasurer. The following committees for the ensuing year were appointed by Bishop Littlejohn:

On Incorporation of Churches—The Rev. Charles W. Homer, William Nicoll, Frank C. Lang, and the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck. On Diocesian Fund—The Rev. A. C. Morrison, Ph. D.; Edward I. Horseman, Frederick A. Parsons, and the Rev. Henry L. Scudder. On Treasurer's Report—William Floyd Jones, George L. Hewlett, and William H. Wallace. On General Theological Seminary—The Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D. D., the Rev. Robert Weeks, the Hon. John A. King, John A. Nichols, and Richard N. Harrison. On Canons—The Very Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, Dr. Alsop, William S. Cogswell, the Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, and the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck. On Church Charity Foundation and Other Benevolent Institutions—The Rev. John S. Bacchus, D. D., the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D., the Rev. Rese F. Alsop, D. D., the Rev. Frank Lang, and William H. Fleeman. On Salary of Bishops—The Rev. L. Sanford Drowne, D. D., the Rev. George L. Breed, Ph. B., F. A. Parsons, Lyman R. Greene, and Dr. Miller. On Christian Education—The Rev. Spencer R. Roche, the Rev. Turner B. Oliver, the Rev. William W. Bellinger, the Hon. A. Augustus Low, Dr. Barstow, and William S. Cogswell. On Cathedral Library—The Rev. L. Stafford Drowne, D. D., the Rev. Beverly R. Betts, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL., D., and Augustus Rapelye. On American Church Building Fund—Henry E. Pierrepont, the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsoling, the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D., the Rev. Charles R. Baker, the Rev. J. M. Darlington, Ph. D., the Rev. A. C. Mornson, Ph. D., the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, the Rev. George F. Breed, Ph. D., the Rev. Henry L. Scudder, the Rev. Thomas S. Pycott, and the Rev. William M. Bollomo.

A portion of the summary of acts of the Standing Committee, as the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese, is as follows:

Licenses to lay readers, 14; candidates for orders, admitted, 7; candidates for Deacons' orders, 3; clergymen received in diocese, 12; clergymen appointed to cures, 16; clergymen resigned in diocese, 16; clergymen dismissed from diocese, 15.

Among some of the prominent clergymen present were:

The Right Rev. Bishop Andrew N. Littlejohn, the Revs. H. Ballen, Archdeacon Alsop, D. D., John G. Bacchus, D. D.; Samuel R. Bailey, M. D.; Charles R. Baker, Charles R. Belden, William W. Bellinger, Nelson B. Boss, William M. Bollomo, Charles M. Belden, William W. Bellinger, George F. Breed, George C. Carter, Robert W. Cochrane, Edmund D. Cooper, D. D.; Henry P. Cornwell, D. D.; Dean Cox, D. D.; W. A. Crawford Frost, James H. Darlington, Ph. D.; Louis De Cormis, James W. Diggles, William P. Evans, Bishop Falkner, David L. Fleming, Frederick S. Griffin, C. H. Hall, D. D., D. C. L.; H. Richard Harris, Samuel M. Haskins, D. D.; St. Clair Hester, William Holden, Charles W. Homer, Francis D. Hoskins, George F. G. Hoyt, William G. Ives, Townsend G. Jackson, Charles N. F. Jeffery, James C. Jones, Ph. D.; John D. Kennedy, Joshua Kimber, Arthur B. Kinsoling, Gordon T. Lewis, B. D.; Archdeacon Morrison, Ph. D.; James B. Nils, Ph. D.; Lindsay Parker, Ph. D.; J. C. Smith, S. T. D.; Creighton Spencer, Henry C. Swentzel, Archdeacon Weeks, Edward H. Wellman, J. Pallam Williams, C. B. Bruster, Henry B. Byran, Ralph L. Bryges, Albert C. Bunn, M. D.; C. P. A. Burnett; the Hon. John A. King, A. Augustus Low, Spencer Aldrich, John A. Nichols, J. N. Barstow, M. D.; E. H. Kidder, G. L. Peabody, Joseph H. Titus, Clement Lockitt, Alexander W. Munn, and Townsend N. Jackson.

The convention will continue in session until to-morrow afternoon.

### WARNED OUT OF URUGUAY.

**A Decree to Keep Undesirable Immigrants Out of the Country.**

All the undesirable people whom the Old World wants to get rid of do not come to New-York. Montevideo must have had an invasion of these unpopular gentry, if one can judge from the words of a decree recently issued by the Republic of Uruguay, and ordered to be translated into different languages and sent to all its foreign Consuls. This warning to the rest of the world is by no means uncertain in its intent, but the Government was perhaps unfortunate in its translator, or perhaps it was the fault of the medium through which the warning came—it bears the stamp of the "Bureau d'echanges Internationaux de Publications de la Republique O. de l'Uruguay"—for the words wrench the English language in strange directions.

"The Department of Police of this metropolis," the decree begins, "having set forth that the abundance of unprofitable immigration coming to the country in vessels sprung from various ports only serves to increase the number of persons living from public charity or committing small guilts," determines the authorities to put in force the laws already in existence. But then follows a whereas which is rather puzzling at first sight:

"Whereas, such a regulation must in the meanwhile circumscribe itself to the attainment of that end of clear public utility, leaving for another time the implantation and execution of the services therein legislated, with the object of attracting to the country a strong current of immigration."

The decree classifies the persons to be ejected as follows:

1. Those being attained by a contagious disease.
2. Beggars.
3. Persons unable for working, either by physical imperfection or by vicious organical conformation.
4. Persons being more than sixty years old.

Another article says that "Asians, Africans, and persons generally known under the denomination of gipsies are also declared immigrants to be refused, (driven back.)" This looks as though the Chinese "cheap labor" had invaded Uruguay, but why the African should be persona non grata is not explained. Criminals apparently are not mentioned, unless they come under the head of those of "vicious organical conformation," though this may include insane persons. A discrimination appears to be made between Argentina and Paraguay, on one side, and Brazil. These forbidden persons "shall not be admitted to come ashore * * * when arriving from Argentine Republic and Paraguay as second and third class passengers." The prohibition in regard to Brazil refers only to third-class passengers. This seems unjust, but, as said before, the translator may be to blame.

The Inspector is given considerable discretion in carrying out the stringent rules laid down for him. "When the quality of beggar should be doubtful," he may "admit the contradictory proof that can afford the documents exhibited by the person so qualified." Rejected persons must be taken away by the vessel bringing them, and penalties are provided for the offending Captains. That Uruguay wants first-class settlers is clear, but that any "unprofitable" person can dodge in between these breaks in the English language is very doubtful.

### SENATOR RAINES SUES THE PRESS

**Case Grows Out of the Charges of Bribery Made by Editor Quigg.**

ALBANY, May 28.—Senator John Raines of Ontario County stopped over in Albany to-night on his way to New-York City. He said that he had to-day brought suit against The New-York Press and Lemuel Ely Quigg, the editor of the paper, for $50,000. The venue lies in Ontario County. George Raines of Rochester, the Senator's brother, is his counsel.

The suit, Senator Raines says, arises out of the publication of an article by The Press some time ago alleging bribery in connection with the passage of the New-York City Firemen's Salary Increase bill.

**To Dissolve a Copper Company.**

Chief Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, signed an order yesterday directing all persons interested to appear on Sept. 3, 1895, and show cause why the Western Nevada Copper Company should not be dissolved. The order was granted upon the application of Nicholas P. Todd, Benjamin S. Curtis, and James M. Ball, a majority of the stockholders of the company. The reason given for the proposed dissolution of the company is that the assets are not sufficient to satisfy all outstanding liabilities. The full amount of assets and liabilities have not yet been filed.

**Latest Arrivals.**

SS Argonaut, (Br.,) McGillivray, Falmouth, Jamaica, May 20, and Kingston 22, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

**Latest Foreign Shipping.**

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Shanklin, from New-York May 18, for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.


# Cuticura

the great

**SKIN CURE**

Instantly Relieves

**TORTURING**

**Skin Diseases**

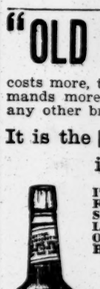
And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring humors are the most wonderful on record.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

# "OLD CROW RYE"

costs more, the day it is made, and commands more price ever afterward, than any other brand.

**It is the Purest stimulant in the world.**




IT IS MADE FROM THE FORMULA OF THE OLD SCOTCH DISTILLER, THE LATE JAMES CROW, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE BRAND.

**NONE IS GENUINE**

unless the word RYE is on the label, and our name on case, cork, capsule, and label.

Every barrel of RYE Whiskey made at this distillery for the past 23 years has been delivered to us.

**H. B. KIRK & CO.,**

69 Fulton St., N. Y.

Also Broadway and 27th St.


### OBITUARY RECORD.

**Eustace C. Fitz.**

Eustace C. Fitz died at his residence, on Columbus Avenue, Boston, yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-two years, of heart trouble. He was a member from 1858 to 1863 of the iron and steel firm of Farrar, Follett & Co., withdrawing to form the new firm of Fuller, Dana & Fitz, in the same line of trade. Since the retirement of Mr. Fuller the house has been known as Fitz, Dana & Co.

Mr. Fitz was a most public-spirited citizen. For nearly his whole life he was a resident of Chelsea, and he had occupied nearly every office within the gift of that city. He represented Chelsea in both branches of the Legislature; was a member of the Governor's Council; a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Garfield for the Presidency; Chairman of the Commissioners of Prisons during the terms of Govs. Ames, Brackett, and Russell; President of the Chilson Furnace Company, Windsor Print Works, and Blackstone National Bank; Director of the New-York and New-England Railroad, South Boston Gas Company, Boston Board of Trade, Wisconsin Central Railroad, West End Street Railway, Equitable Assurance Company, Security Safe Deposit Vaults, Bay State Gas Company, and Five-Cent Savings Bank.

He also occupied the position of President of the Boards of Trustees of Newton Theological Institution, Brown University, and Wellesly College.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

## SAMUEL BAKER'S LIFE AND WORK.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER. A Memoir. By T. Douglas Murray, F. R. G. S., and A. Silva White, Hon. F. R. S. G. S. 8vo. Illustrated. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. $6.

The life of Sir Samuel Baker presents one of the most interesting character studies of the present time. One finds very rarely a nature so free from trivial motives, so broad in its conceptions, and so successful in attaining great results. Even in that select circle of distinguished Englishmen to which he belonged the discoverer of the Albert Nyanza holds a place of particular eminence.

The fact that he possessed a fortune ample for projects that most men could scarcely dream of, that he initiated such projects and carried them out wisely and independently, and that he made no claim to great self-sacrifice to benefit mankind, these things give to his life peculiar charm. The authors of this memoir had access to rich and abundant material, which they have used wisely. They have presented a wholesome sketch that contains useful hints to gentlemen of abundant fortune, and a source of real pleasure to all.

Baker's claim to greatest distinction is, of course, based on his expedition to the sources of the Nile, and his discovery of the Albert Nyanza soon after Speke and Grant had visited the Victoria Nyanza, but his claims neither begin nor end here. Aside from that his history appeals to the student of international politics, to the true sportsman, to the littérateur, and to all who admire big-souled men. Through all he did runs a strong current of romance that suggests the "Arabian Nights," or, more appropriately, the Greek and Latin epics. He thought out everything on a magnificent plan. A physique that was almost proof against fatigue and a keen love for out-of-door life were among his inheritances. He sailed away with a shipload of colonists, and founded sucessfully a colony; he undertook great journeys into unknown lands, or traveled around the world for pastime; he hunted elephants, lions, and tigers; ruled four years in the Scudan, and finally wrote well about all that he did. He received gracious recognition from the British and Egyptian Governments, and high honors from the Royal Geographical Society, and other important organizations at home and abroad.

Baker was married in 1848, and a year afterward, in company with his wife, he visited his father's estates in Mauritius. In 1845 he was seized, as he said, by a "spirit of wandering," and was attracted to the jungles of Ceylon to hunt the big game for which it was celebrated. Being compelled to visit Newera Eliya, a place 6,000 feet above sea level, on account of repeated attacks of fever, Baker became impressed with the idea that it was altogether wrong that a country so beautiful should remain untilled, and he conceived the plan of founding there a colony. His wealth made him absolutely his own master, but to him such work was preferable to an easier life at home. Almost immediately, therefore, he put the plan in execution. Land was purchased at Newera Eliya, and preparations were carried out on a most generous scale. So great was Baker's energy that in a little while land had been cleared, houses built, and the foundations laid for a prosperous settlement that ultimately turned out not a bad investment financially.

After taking up briefly the chief events in Baker's life while in Turkey and the East, the memoir passes on to the African expedition that really marks the culmination of his career. Preliminary to this a retrospect is given of explorations in Africa so that Baker's work may be correctly appreciated. Baker's expedition gains an important element of interest from the fact that his wife shared its perils. The memoir makes clear that her services were invaluable from time to time, and, in fact, on one or two occasions were instrumental in saving her husband's life. This woman was Baker's second wife, his first wife having died soon after he returned from Ceylon.

The expedition was all his own, organized by him, and paid for out of his private funds. Baker had in mind the relief of Speke and Grant, and carried extra supplies for their use. He met them Feb. 15, 1863, and placed at their disposal provisions and boats for conveying them to Khartoum. Speke and Grant, as Baker frankly acknowledges, gave him most valuable information. He thought at first that in discovering that the Nile flowed from Victoria Nyanza they had left him nothing to accomplish. They generously explained to him the stories they had heard about a second lake, and urged him to make every effort to find it. Acting upon the information, Baker reached the Albert Nyanza March 14, 1864.

It is understood now that the Albert Nyanza is not the second source of the Nile, as Baker supposed. From it, however, the Nile flows as one stream. It appears that in it are united the waters of the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Edward Nyanza, which was discovered by Stanley, these two lakes being the two great source reservoirs of the river.

The letters that Baker wrote to Speke thanking him for the information he had given that led to the discovery of the Albert Nyanza show clearly Baker's generous and modest disposition. An interesting chapter is devoted to a discussion of the geographical results of various African explorers. The correspondence that took place several years later between Baker and Stanley, by which much of the apparent discrepancy in their accounts of the Albert Nyanza is explained away, is given at considerable length. The authors of the memoir compliment Stanley highly upon the accuracy of his observations.

The last few chapters of the book are devoted to tributes to Baker, anecdotes, and a brief outline of his character. Stanley said of him: "In olden times he would have been deified for his vigor, indomitable bearing, physical strength, and exploits." The authors sum him up thus: "Generous to a fault, open as the day, bold to conceive and strong to execute, Baker was a true son of his forefathers and deserves to be held in affectionate remembrance by his countrymen." The book shows him not only as explorer, sportsman, and ruler, but as a quiet man at home, delighting in the society of his family. The memoir is a charming tribute to a man of most admirable character.

## TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CATTLE

A HAND-BOOK ON TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CATTLE. Compiled by Henry L. Shumway. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

On the title page of Mr. Shumway's volume there is a startling sentence, printed as if it were a motto, and it reads: "The fact is, those who can, kill the bacilli however acquired; those who cannot, are killed by them." In the abstract this is true. More fully explained, the power of human resistance to the bacilli, the bacillus being that peculiar, noxious thing which supposedly brings about tuberculosis—this human resistance is enormous. Otherwise there might be few of us left alive. According to the horrifying sentence, "those who can, kill the bacilli, however acquired," are then many. The second half of the sentence, "those who cannot, are killed by them"—that is, by the bacilli—is perfectly true.

The identity of that disease, tuberculosis, in man and the animal, long suspected, we are now absolutely certain about. Its contageousness admits of no questioning. The disease exists in cattle just as it does in man. Chances of receiving the bacilli in our own system, of our furnishing the proper nidus, or nest, for these bacilli, are notably increased because we drink the milk or eat the meat of cattle affected with tuberculosis. How can we cut down mortuary lists, or prevent the deaths of men, women, and children who die of consumption? Only by removing one of the main causes of propagation, and that is by the killing of diseased cattle and strictly prohibiting the use of the milk or the flesh of such tainted cattle.

The range of tubercular diseases is wide. If to some tuberculosis and consumption are considered as the same thing, consumption by others is thought to be only one of the forms of tuberculosis. As to the frequency of the disease, statistics seem to show that one person out of every seven dies of tuberculosis. "Health resorts frequented for years by tubercular patients have become infected to such an extent that there is great danger of the whole population becoming exterminated by this disease."

How prevalent is tuberculosis among cattle? In 1891 France reported 5 per cent. In Germany in two years 2 per cent. were declared tuberculous. Careful post-mortems in England showed at times as much as 12 per cent. "In seventeen counties of New-York the Inspectors of the State Board of Health found 3.4 per cent. of tuberculous cattle out of 20,000 inspected." The disease differs according to seasons and localities. In Berlin, five years ago, 4.5 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered were tuberculous, and in Silesia 9.5 per cent. In Canada, in 1892, according to Dr. Mackenzie, of the ordinary milch cows, 6 per cent. were tuberculous, and in expensive in-bred stock, the Jerseys, the percentage was higher. In 1889, 122 cow stables in Baltimore having been examined, 1,611 cows in all, 11.3 per cent. were found to be "badly tuberculous." In January of this year the New-York State Commission on Tuberculosis selected a district which it thought would be comparatively free from general infection. In 947 animals 66 were condemned and killed. Every animal showed tuberculosis. Before this there had been some kind of an idea that ordinary animals enjoyed immunity from disease—but the fact was positive that tuberculosis was no respecter of breeds. It became, however, certain that cattle kept in ill-ventilated stables, "amid filth and unsanitary environments, developed the disease with great rapidity, once it was introduced."

The danger to the human race lies in the fact that in cows the disease locates itself in the udder and the bacilli come with the milk. Milk is generally used uncooked, and "is the chief food for young children and invalids, who, from their delicate constitutions, are especially liable to take on disease." Cases innumerable exist in which children owe their death to infected milk. Here in New-York we certainly know how fatal is the milk when derived from a diseased source. One never can tell what may be the effects of this impure milk. The child may be, for the time being, able to throw off cholera infantum, but may show, later on in life, a tendency to pulmonary consumption. If the child be a female, she may, in after life, if she has offspring, suffer herself or her own infants show disease from this remote cause.

Where cattle are kept for dairy use, it behooves the State to exercise the utmost vigilance, and Mr. Shumway's volume is eminently fitted to lead the attention of the public in this direction.

## MR. DANA'S LECTURES ON THE NEWSPAPER

THE ART OF NEWSPAPER MAKING.—Three Lectures. By Charles A. Dana. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The first of Mr. Dana's lectures was delivered before the Wisconsin Editorial Association, in July, 1888; the second before the students of Union College, in October, 1893, and the third at Cornell University, in January of the present year. The respective titles are "The Modern American Newspaper," "The Profession of Journalism," and "The Making of a Newspaper Man," the latter being considerably longer than either of the two other lectures. Related as each is to the other by a common tie, there exists, nevertheless, for each a distinct and separate character.

In the first we read of the newspaper as an institution, of the cost of making it, of the growth in the number of newspapers, of the principles by which those who conduct great journals should be guided; in the second of the relations of the profession to the public, of the educational qualifications necessary in those who would practice the profession, including familiarity with the "glories of English literature," and of the several classes of men employed on a newspaper, from the beginner up to the editor in chief, "a man who gets into his place by a natural process of selection"; while the third lecture, as its title indicates, deals more directly with the individual worker, the education he should have, the importance of the several kinds of work he may perform, with introductory remarks on the great influence on newspapers of the improved printing press, type-setting machines, and the use of wood pulp in the making of white paper.

But it is not by an enumeration of topics and divisions of topics that one can adequately convey knowledge of the charm and value of these lectures. Wise as they are with the wisdom of a long life given to the newspaper calling; modern with the modernity of a mind that at more than threescore and a half possesses the freshness and vigor of thirty; strong with a strength which is the greater because its manifestations are accompanied by the least noise and effort, they have qualities at once potent and beautiful. The young men (and the old) who listened to them as delivered from the platform enjoyed a privilege that is denied to us who merely read them now in the printed page. Then, indeed, must have been seen still more clearly and with still greater delight, the humor, the youthfulness, the enthusiasm, and the graceful power by which these pages are conspicuously adorned.

## ON THE AFGHAN BORDER

THE ZHOB FIELD FORCE, 1890. By Capt. Crawford McFall. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.50.

A "scientific frontier" is something government surveyors may draw on paper, but it has no actuality. Most especially must it be a practically vague thing in that rugged and impracticable country which forms "the natural barrier between the British Indian Empire and Afghanistan." Afghanistan, being inhabited by warlike and bloodthirsty races, does, however, make a fair buffer State, for it serves to keep off Russia from British India.

Thirst for geographical information serves as well as anything as a plea to the English Government when frequently sending out reconnoissance parties. It is important that all available trade routes between Afghan territory and India should be kept open, and of equal necessity is it that the disposition of the Ameer should be understood. The Zhob Valley is, then, one of these routes, and an important one. Easily reached from Quetta, this valley commands several approaches. If held, it would serve to cut the communication between Herat and Cabul. So, then, taking in the bearings of the Zhob Valley in 1878, 1881, 1888, and 1887, various small British parties have tried to understand the lay of the land. The Zhob field force, described by Capt. Crawford McFall, was determined on in August, 1890, and was "a punitive expedition."

The force consisted of a mountain battery, four companies of infantry, a company of lancers, and 550 native infantry. There were sappers and miners, two battalions of Beluches, and a hospital service. Capt. McFall does not give the total of men. The details of the get-up of the men, their clothing, kit, &c., are, of course, special to Indian service. It is worth while, however, to know about the ammunition allotted to such an expedition. Each infantryman had 40 rounds on his person, with 50 rounds on mules, and 60 more on camels. Every cavalryman carried 20 rounds, and his additional supply was 80 rounds.

Besides this, at a depot within reach, were 100,000 rounds more of Martini-Henry rifle and 10,000 rounds of cavalry ammunition. Besides this there was a small supply of buckshot cartridges. This buckshot ammunition is peculiar, and marks a return to antiquated ways. But there is no question as to its efficiency. The matter of rations is worth studying. To each man was allotted 1 pound of meat, 1 pound of bread, ¼ pound of flour or rice, 2-3 ounce of salt, 5-7 ounce of tea, ¾ pound of potatoes, ¼ pound of vegetables, and "these rations to be increased on the march." These details show that the Zhob field force was not a flying column, but was provisioned amply for slower work. The possible contests with Afghans or Beluches would have been with arms of precision used by the English, and the jezails—the inaccurate, long, and badly-mounted guns of the natives. But the tulwar—the sharp, crooked sword of the Afghan—is a good weapon.

There is little of an exciting character in Capt. McFall's account. The Zhob field force had an abundance of hard work during two months pushing through a rough country, sappers and miners using explosives to break through rocky obstacles. Altogether, the columns composing the force marched an aggregate of 1,800 miles, and 828 miles were over new routes "which had never been followed by a British force, and to travel which the troops had often to make their own roads." It was, then, not alone a political success, but a military one. The unruly tribes were dominated by the English forces, and promised to behave themselves better in the future. The good sense and judgment of the military commander in chief is manifest. It is so easy for an expedition of this character to get into trouble when cutting itself loose from a base. So far as experiences go, an Afghan, a Beluch, a Pathan, when a foe, is not to be despised; they have both pluck and go, and can take the initiative in a fight. Capt. Crawford McFall writes well and clearly, and "The Zhob Field Force" is a good military study.

## LITERARY NOTES

—When the Harper's Magazine serial "The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" appears in book form, the Messrs. Harper will place the author's name on the title page. In the meantime, readers will continue their conjectures as to Mark Twain being the author.

—Mrs. Burton Harrison has written for the July number of The Cosmopolitan an article on "The Myth of the 'Four Hundred.'"

—The Messrs. Longmans are about to publish "The Life and Writings of Turgot, Controller General of France, 1774-1776," which has been edited for English readers by W. Walker Stevens.

—Edmund Gosse has written for The Century Magazine his personal recollections of R. L. Stevenson, which extend over nearly twenty-five years.

—The late Lord Selborne left a volume of autobiographical memorials, which Macmillan & Co. expect to publish before long.

—The English publishers of The American Historical Review will be the Messrs. Longmans.

—The next volume to be issued in Macmillan & Co.'s Economic Classics Series is "Peasant Rents," by Richard Jones, originally published in 1831. It has been edited by Prof. Ashley of Harvard.

—Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will issue at an early day "The Eye in Its Relation to Health," by Chalmer Prentice, M. D., and "Government & Co., Limited," an examination of the tendencies of privileges in the United States, by Horatio W. Seymour.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Maria Weed. 18mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

POPULAR SCIENCE. By John Gall. With numerous illustrations. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.

HISTORY OF MONETARY SYSTEMS. By Alexander Del Mar. 8vo. London: Effingham Wilson.

ANSWER TO COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL. By Stanley Wood. Illustrations by Frank Beard. 12mo. Chicago: A. B. Sherwood Publishing Company.

TORCHBEARERS OF HISTORY. A Connected Series of Historical Sketches. By Amelia Hutchison Stirling. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 80 cents.

A MADONNA OF THE ALPS. Translated from the German of B. Schulze-Smidt, by Nathan Haskell Dole. 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

COMMON THINGS AND USEFUL INFORMATION. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.

PHILIP VERNON. A Tale in Prose and Verse. By S. Weir-Mitchell. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND. By William Winter. New edition. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.


FULL OF SNAP

Sparkle and vim.
Full of good health.
Full of everything good.

HIRES' Rootbeer

Every bottle of this great effervescent temperance beverage is a sparkling, bubbling fountain of health—a source of pleasure, the means of making you feel better and do better. You make it yourself right at home. Get the genuine.

5 gallons cost but 25 cents.

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia.



The Value of a Telephone

is in its almost general use. The 11,000 users of the Metropolitan service are an enterprising community whose opportunities for successful business are greatly increased by being kept in close touch with each other and the outside world through telephonic communication. At the present rate for moderate use of 25 cents a day (which pays for the best quality of service, with exclusive wire and metallic circuit) there is no business so small that will not be greatly benefited by its introduction.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT STREET.


## WILL REST IN OAKWOOD

Continued from Page 1.

honorable, and patriotic statesman. The Army of the Tennessee mourns a brave and gallant leader, you a kind and loving husband, and I a warm-hearted and steadfast friend. God grant that you may have strength to bear this affliction until time can pour its healing balm upon your breaking heart. Wife and daughter, join me in expressions of heartfelt sympathy.
A. HICKENLOOPER.

New-York.—Would that I could offer you consolation in this hour. I can only say my heart is full of sympathy. JULIA D. GRANT.

Detroit.—Please receive the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. Alger and myself in your great sorrow.
R. A. ALGER.

New-York.—I beg to tender to you and your children my sincere sympathy in your great sorrow. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Let us assure you, dear friend, of our profound sympathy with you in the loss of your noble husband. He had much to give his country, and he gave it all.
MR. and MRS. W. S. BISSELL.

London, England.—Our tears fall with yours for the noble dead. BAYARD.

Springfield, Ill.—Mrs. Cullom joins me in tendering to you and family our sincere sympathy in your deep affliction. The announcement of Judge Gresham's death produces great sorrow in the hearts of our people. S. M. CULLOM.

Paris, France.—Heartfelt condolence.
MORSS, Consul General.

Detroit, Mich.—No purer patriot ever lived than your noble father. I know as well that self and private interests weighed as nothing against his devotion to his country and to high principle. I pray that God will continue to sustain the brave, true wife, who has known his sacrifices, and has shared them. DON M. DICKINSON.

New-York.—May the God of mercies temper your heart in its bereavement with the reward that is yours for having shared with a wife's deepest love and devotion the unselfish life, the sacrifices for the public good, the patriotism, and the glorious services of one of the purest, noblest, and greatest men of our generation.
OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Chicago, Ill.—You and yours have my tenderest sympathy and love in your great grief.
OLIVER T. MORTON.

Washington.—You have our heartfelt and deep sympathy in your great affliction. May God comfort and console you.
MRS. EDWARD J. MURPHY, JR.

Quincy, Mass.—I feel most keenly the loss of an honored leader and friend.
WILLIAM EVERETT.

Chicago.—Mrs. Fargo joins me in extending to you and family our most profound sympathy and condolence. CHARLES FARGO.

South Bend, Ind.—My wife and I tender to yourself and family our deepest sympathy. A brave General, an incorruptible Judge, a patriotic statesman, and a true and genial friend has passed away. H. E. STUDEBAKER.

St. Louis.—Accept my heartfelt sympathy for you in your great bereavement.
A. M. THAYER, United States Circuit Judge.

Philadelphia.—Please accept our deep sympathy with you in your affliction. A brave soldier and an upright Judge and statesman has gone to the reward of the pure in heart.
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

Wilmington, Del.—You have my heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your noble husband. The announcement of his death inexpressibly shocks and grieves me. GEORGE GRAY.

Berlin.—I beg to send respectful condolence in your great affliction, in the death of your distinguished husband, in whom the country loses one of its most eminent and valuable citizens.
THEODORE RUNYON.

Indianapolis.—We send heartfelt sympathy in this hour of inconsolable grief. In the family's loss of a noble husband and kind father, the country loses a stanch patriot and wise statesman. MRS. ISAAC P. GRAY.

Chicago.—Am deeply grieved. Beg you and your children accept my sincere sympathy.
MARSHALL FIELD.

New-York.—Twenty-five years of friendship between your husband and myself emphasizes my grief and sense of loss. Yours is irreparable. Please accept my warm sympathy in your sorrow. GEORGE HOADLY,
Ex-Governor of Ohio.

New-York.—Pray accept the expression of my most profound sorrow and sympathy. I have known no nobler man than Judge Gresham. The whole country mingles its sorrow with your great sorrow. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Springfield, Ill.—The death of your distinguished husband, my comrade and friend, causes me inexpressible pain. You have my sincerest and most profound sympathy. The loss of his services to the country is irreparable.
JOHN M. PALMER.

San Francisco.—Mrs. Caminetti joins me in regretting Mrs. Gresham's great loss. Remember us to her. A. CAMINETTI.

Governors Island, N. Y.—Mrs. Miles and myself send our deepest sympathy to you in your great bereavement. NELSON A. MILES.

Indianapolis.—Indiana mourns the loss of a distinguished son to-day. I sincerely sympathize with you and the family. FRANK B. BURKE.

## HIS CONSUMMATE STATECRAFT.

### Wisdom and Patriotism Displayed by Secretary of State Gresham.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The diplomatic record of Mr. Gresham, to which brief reference was made in The New-York Times of this morning, is the record of a patriot and a statesman. He was ever animated by a spirit of fairness, and he had the courage of his convictions. He knew when he assumed the duties of Secretary of State that innumerable difficulties would confront him. His long connection with affairs had shown him that the foreign policy of an Administration is always made a special object of attack by the enemies of that Administration. The "jingo" element in this country is never satisfied with an Administration which stands for a peaceable but dignified settlement of complications with foreign countries. Mr. Gresham knew that Mr. Cleveland would not be disturbed by the attacks of the "jingoists," and Mr. Gresham's friends did not need to be told that the new Secretary would be equally indifferent to the assaults of political foes.

The country knows with what bitterness the acts of Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State have been assailed. The fact that Mr. Gresham had been a Republican before he entered the Cabinet naturally made him the target of men who could not appreciate the fact that he had changed his politics out of deference to his convictions. No Secretary of State in recent times has had more to contend against. His record stands where the whole world may see it. It is one to be proud of. In all his dealings with foreign powers his utterances were characterized by a lofty spirit.

Many international questions engaged his attention in the two years and more of his connection with the Cabinet. In the settlement of each he displayed the qualities which had made him great as a lawyer and a Judge. He aimed to preserve his country's rights, and history will accord him a full measure of success. The several volumes of Foreign Relations which tell the story of his achievements show also that while his attitude on all important questions was firm, he was never disposed to be quarrelsome. The determination not to be imposed upon shines forth with equal clearness.

### His Attitude Toward Brazil.

The course of Mr. Gresham in connection with the Brazilian revolution has justly been termed a triumph of statesmanship. As The New-York Times said on a previous occasion, Brazil has reason to be grateful to the United States for her continued existence as a republic. The name of Walter Q. Gresham must ever be held in kind remembrance by Brazilians who prefer a free republic to a monarchy as that of the man whose firm stand, taken at a critical time, enabled the republic to overcome the danger which menaced it. By his unswerving sense of fairness to the existing Government of Brazil at the time of the rebellion of 1893, which was led by the ambitious and reckless Admiral de Mello, together with his resolution to protect to the uttermost, even by the use of force, if need be, the commercial interests of the United States, menaced by insurgents who were little better than pirates, he avoided the charge of partiality, contributed in great measure to the salvation of Rio de Janeiro from destruction, set an example of good sense to the other nations represented by diplomatic officers and fleets in Rio, and, with the assistance of the patriotic Admiral Benham, now retired, at length commanded the respect of all interested parties at Rio by a demonstration for American commerce that broke the back of the rebellion and added to the history of the United States Navy one of its most brilliant pages.

No more difficult task ever confronted a Secretary of State than the one Mr. Gresham was called upon to perform in the hour of Brazil's distress. The revolution had done much to injure American commerce with Brazil, and there was a demand in both countries for some action which would bring the needed relief. It was a time when an ill-advised movement might prove a death blow to the republic. The rebellion, led by the insurgent Admiral, de Mello, had the sanction of Governments opposed to the spread of the republican idea. Great Britain, which assumed to be indifferent to the outcome of the struggle, had her war vessels in the harbor of Rio and unquestionably gave aid and encouragement to the insurgents. It has yet to be shown that the English Government took a single step calculated to aid the loyal Brazilians in putting down the uprising.

### Guided by a Sense of Duty.

It is known in Washington that the present Brazilian Government estimates at its true worth the service performed by the American Secretary of State. Nobody who knew Mr. Gresham doubted for a moment that in his dealings with the Brazilian situation he was guided solely by his sense of duty. He had determined to avoid all interference with Brazil in her attempt to settle her own internal difficulties, and at the same time to see to it that American business interests were not sacrificed. His success was made easier through the patriotism and decisive character of the Admiral who commanded the American fleet in Rio harbor when the time came for Mr. Gresham's instructions to be carried out. Hesitation or timidity at the critical moment might have been very damaging.

Mr. Gresham had hardly taken up the portfolio of State before he was called upon to deal with serious matters. The naval rebellion in Brazil began soon after he took office. The commander of the first United States ship which went to Rio in response to the request of Minister Thompson that a war vessel of the United States be sent there at once was directed by Mr. Gresham to prevent further destruction and bloodshed by the exertion of all the moral force of the United States by protest and otherwise; and to make every effort to protect American persons and property. The world is familiar with the facts which led up to the announcement by Admiral de Mello that a provisional Government had been established, and the request for recognition by the United States of the belligerent rights of the insurgents.

Mr. Gresham's reply to this request was that recognition of the insurgents as belligerents would be an unfriendly act toward Brazil and a demonstration of moral support to the rebellion, the insurgents having not apparently up to the date established and maintained a political organization which would justify such recognition. Minister Thompson was instructed to observe until further advised the attitude of an indifferent spectator.

### Protected American Shipping.

The determination of Mr. Gresham to afford full protection to American shipping in the harbor of Rio was expressed in a telegram sent Nov. 1, 1893, to Minister Thompson, in which he said that if any American ship anchored in the harbor should attempt to transfer her cargo to the shore in the usual way without interfering with de Mello's line of fire, and he should attempt to seize the barges or lighters employed in such transfer, he should be resisted. This was a plain intimation to the insurgents that they must not interfere with American shipping. The rebel Admiral might have saved himself much embarrassment had he paid closer heed to this announcement at the time it was made. He did not appreciate the quality of the American Secretary of State then as he did afterward.

The events immediately preceding the close of the rebellion were punctuated by foreful dispatches, dictated by Mr. Gresham, which show the far-sightedness and determination of the American premier. In all the diplomatic history of the United States there is nothing which reflects more credit upon the State Department than the letters and telegrams of Mr. Gresham bearing upon the Brazilian complication. They constitute in themselves a complete refutation of the charges made for political effect that the foreign policy of the present Administration has been un-American.

The papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States from March, 1893, to the time immediately preceding Mr. Gresham's death pay rich tribute to his skill as a diplomatist. Every subject of statecraft is touched upon. In one communication we find Mr. Gresham protesting in dignified language against the wanton and illegal act of the Honduras authorities at Amapala in firing on the American steamship Costa Rica for the refusal of her Captain to surrender a passenger. A prompt disavowal by the Honduras Government followed this spirited communication. In another, on the subject of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, Mr. Gresham tells Mr. Bayard that the interest of the United States has repeatedly been shown by friendly efforts to further a settlement alike honorable to both countries, and that the President "is pleased to know that Venezuela will soon renew her efforts to bring about such adjustment."

The chapters relating to the war between China and Japan and the efforts made by the State Department in the interest of American mediation for peace between those countries, add much to Mr. Gresham's reputation. It is the opinion of all who have watched the attitude of the State Department that the close of hostilities between China and Japan finds the United States in a position to profit largely in a commercial sense by the opening of Chinese ports and vast areas of country which previously had been closed to foreign commerce. The attitude of the Adminstration toward the belligerents has been praised by each. There were many trying situations in which Mr. Gresham's judgment stood this country in good stead.

### Acts Will Bear Scrutiny.

With regard to the Bering Sea complications, the bitterest critics of the Administration have not been able to advance any points which would stand the test of scrutiny. Mr. Gresham's course in relation to American interests in Bering Sea were characterized by his desire to be fair, while preserving as far as possible the rights of Americans in connection with the seal herd. His reputation will not suffer in the least by careful examination of the diplomatic correspondence in relation to the Bering Sea.

The country long ago became acquainted with the views of the Administration concerning Hawaii. These views, it is unnecessary to say, were indorsed throughout by Mr. Gresham. He was thoroughly convinced that the Hawaiian monarchy had been overthrown as the result of collusion between the United States Minister and the annexationists, and his subsequent course was due entirely to his desire to see justice done. In the last year much has happened to sustain the Administration's Hawaiian policy, and there is ground for the belief that the fierce and relentless criticism which has been visited upon Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham will be dissipated by an exposition of recent events and the present condition of affairs in the Government of Hawaii.

Mr. Gresham's attention was directed early in his career as Secretary of State to the troubles in Nicaragua, which involved the lives and property of American citizens. The correspondence of the State Department attests to the care and skill which marked the official communications of the department in those vexatious times.

The "Allianca incident," as it is known in diplomatic annals, is prominent in the current history of the State Department. In March last the commander of a Colombian line steamer, the Allianca, arrived at New-York with the information that his ship, pursuing its course without hostile demonstration or intent, had been fired upon on the 8th of the month, while off the east end of the Island of Cuba. The attack, for so serious an act it obviously must be construed, was made by a Spanish cruiser, the Conde de Venadito, commanded by Lieut. Ybarra. Capt. Crossman of the Allianca at once reported the occurrence to Secretary Gresham, who required of the officer and other witnesses to the assault a legal confirmation of their reports.

This information was at once made the basis of a sharp demand for apology from Spain, the facts in the case admitting of no doubt as to the aggravating nature of the Spanish commander's action. It was not long before the Spanish authorities tendered ample apology for the performance of their agent, and a warning was sent to other commanders in Cuban waters that proper observance should be paid to international usages regarding maritime jurisdiction and the right of search. Later Lieut. Ybarra was removed from command and assigned to less important duty, which carried with it a decrease of pay, in addition to which the Government reprimanded the officer.

The prompt action by Secretary Gresham in asserting the privileges of American ships on the high seas, engaged in lawful commerce in times of peace, had a further-reaching effect than might be commonly supposed or than will be acknowledged by those bent on criticising the State Department under this Administration. It was demonstrated that our flag must be respected by all nations in all times and in all quarters of the globe. International commerce was immensely benefited by Secretary Gresham's promptness and firmness.

### The Nicaragua Imbroglio.

Hardly had the Allianca matter been so satisfactorily settled when there was occasion to look again to Nicaragua. Nicaraguan officials had ejected from their territory an English Vice Consul named Hatch and similarly treated or imprisoned others claiming the protection of the British and American flags. Secretary Gresham was prompt to demand an explanation of Nicaragua of its treatment of American citizens. So vigorous was his demand for reparation that the Nicaraguans rescinded their decrees of expulsion and imprisonment against the Americans and permitted them to resume their former occupations. Having gained its point, the State Department assumed its proper attitude of non-interference when Great Britain demanded an indemnity for the expulsion of Consul Hatch and other British subjects.

Mr. Gresham took the ground that the Monroe doctrine, which to some seemed to be imperiled by the attitude of Great Britain, was not intended to protect the Southern republics against just demands made necessary by their unlawful acts, and that Great Britain had the right to seek justice at the hands of Nicaragua. It is unnecessary to give the particulars of the events which followed, for they are fresh in the public mind. Soon after the display of force by Great Britain, in the harbor of Corinto, Secretary Gresham was seized with the complaint which has resulted fatally, but he was able to give some attention to the matter, and his views were those which prevailed until the incident was closed. It is reasoned that no obstruction could properly be made to the action taken by Great Britain, which had its dignity to assert, even with so weak an opponent as Nicaragua. There was a great deal of ridiculous assertion of the unrighteousness of Great Britain's act, and many wild demands for a defense of the North American Continent against English "invasion."

The right of redress was conceded the English by the State Department, and the method was such as our own Government would have pursued in obtaining justice for similar outrages on its citizens and officials. In fact, under the Harrison Administration, in our controversy with Chile, a power much weaker than the United States, there was an almost identical policy adopted. After the withdrawal of the British ships from Corinto, some of the criticisms still lingered, more an evidence of the prejudice of partisans than the ignorance of the people. Mr. Gresham's desire to do exact justice while upholding the honor of the United States was never better exemplified than in this controversy between Nicaragua and Great Britain. First, he demanded and secured redress for injuries done to American citizens, and then he gave the South American republics to understand that the Monroe doctrine was not designed to protect them from evils resulting from their own folly. The lesson was timely.

## DEMOCRATIC IN MANNER.

### Secretary Gresham Was Approachable at His Home or Office.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It was the privilege of many of those in Washington to know Secretary Gresham well, and to these his death came as a personal loss. He was a whole-souled man, with a hearty contempt for shams and for circumlocution. No person who ever called upon him on business matters had reason to complain of his treatment, provided he refrained from beating about the bush. Mr. Gresham was usually very brusque toward people who failed to appreciate the value of time and plied him with unnecessary questions. Such persons formed an entirely incorrect idea of his character. It is a fact worthy of comment that newspaper men who came in daily contact with him liked him very well. They knew his disposition and did not bother him with unimportant questions.

It was remarked when Mr. Gresham first became Secretary of State that an air of freedom pervaded the office which had not been present in the preceding years. The first time a delegation of newspaper men called at the department to pay their respects they found Mr. Gresham seated at his table smoking a cigar and chatting with several callers. Contrary to the previous custom, there were no guards at the door. Trus democratic simplicity marked the attitude of the Secretary, and this was not departed from in the two years of his incumbency.

At different times when delicate questions were being handled, the Secretary found it necessary to refuse information to those whose duty it was to call upon him daily, but he always made it clear that he would cheerfully furnish it if such action were consistent with the public good. There are newspaper men whose relations with the Secretary were so close that they became possessed of much information at various times which they could not use.

To these men the memory will always be pleasant of the many times they sat in the Secretary's private apartment at the Arlington and listened to his comments on current topics.

It was Mr. Gresham's habit to draw a sofa close to the centre table, unbutton his waist coat, light a cigar, and face his visitor in a half-recumbent position. He was seldom without a cigar when in his room. The cigar he preferred was long and dark, with a pungent odor. It had long been the belief of his friends that he smoked too much, and he was often advised either to give up smoking altogether or to use a milder cigar. He was utterly indifferent to this advice, however. In fact, all advice relating to his physical condition seems to have been ignored.

Mr. Gresham invariably reclined on his sofa when reading at home. It came to be well understood among newspaper men that when admitted to the Secretary's presence and he began to talk about the questions in which they were interested they were sure to get some valuable hints if nothing more. He disliked being interviewed, but one seeking light on a particular topic usually found him very helpful with suggestions.

Not infrequently Mrs. Gresham was present at the interviews between the Secretary and his newspaper friends. She generally sat at the centre table, close to the head of the sofa on which her husband lay at ease. She showed an appreciation of the matters under discussion, which revealed the fact that the Secretary was in the habit of conferring with her on matters of state, as well as of domestic economy.

It has been said that Mr. Gresham worried over the criticisms of the foreign policy of the Administration. If he did his visitors were never made aware of the fact. To the visitor he frequently said he expected to be criticized when he assumed the responsibilities of the position, and he had no time to waste in taking stock of the assaults of his political foes. Once in a while he would point out some particularly aggravating misstatement which proceeded from "jingo" sources, and then would show by reference to the statutes or some equally good authority how untenable was the criticism.

Mr. Gresham's methods were thoroughly in keeping with his simple habits. When trouble appeared on the diplomatic horizon, he proceeded to meet it in a businesslike way. His long experience as a jurist stood him in good stead in the adjustment of the various questions which required his attention. Subterfuge was a thing unknown to him. He applied the principles of law and reason to every complication, and history will show that he was eminently successful. Secretaries will come and go, but none will leave behind them more sincere mourners than the distinguished man whose body will to-morrow be borne to its last resting place in Illinois.

## THE SUCCESSION.

### President Cleveland Has Not Given the Subject a Thought.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The unexpected death of Secretary Gresham has naturally caused considerable speculation regarding his successor. Already the names of several public men have been mentioned in connection with the position, and a stranger to American customs might easily get the impression, from what has been said, that the President intends to fill the office immediately. It may be said for Mr. Cleveland that he has not given the matter the slightest consideration as yet. The death of Mr. Gresham was a great shock to him. His relations with the Secretary were extremely happy. The sturdy character of Mr. Gresham appealed to him, and long association had shown him how absolutely honest and courageous Mr. Gresham was in all his dealings. Some time may elapse before the President will consider the question of his successor.

Under the law, Mr. Uhl has already become Acting Secretary of State. Section 177 of the Revised Statute says:

In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the head of any department, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by Section 179, perform the duties of such head until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

Another section authorizes the President, in his descretion, to direct the head of any other department or any other officer in either department whose appointment is vested in the President, to perform the duties of the office. Section 180 says that a vacancy caused by death or resignation must not be temporarily filled under the sections already quoted for a longer period than thirty days. It follows that the President has a month in which to consider the question of Mr. Gresham

# The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,209 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

| | 1 Yr. | 6 Mos. | 3 Mos. | 1 Mo. | 1 Wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday.. | $10.00 | $5.00 | $2.50 | $ .90 | $ .25 |
| Daily, without Sunday | 8.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | .75 | .20 |
| Sunday edition only.. | 2.00 | 1.00 | .50 | ..... | .05 |
| Any one day (except Sunday)..... | 1.50 | .75 | .40 | ..... | .03 |
| Weekly edition..... | 1.00 | .50 | .30 | ..... | .03 |

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; "Librairie, A. Cherbuilez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.


## INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.


| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 7 | Marriages | 5 |
| Apartments To Let | 15 | Meetings and Elections | 13 |
| Stocks and Bonds | 13 | Miscellaneous | 7 |
| Bankers' Cards | 13 | New Publications | 5 |
| Bicycles | 7 | Proposals | 15 |
| Boarders Wanted | 7 | Public Notices | 15 |
| Business Notices | 5 | Real Estate at Auction | 15 |
| City Houses To Let | 15 | Referees' Notices | 16 |
| City Items | 5 | Situations Wanted | 10 |
| City Real Estate For Sale | 15 | Special Notices | 5 |
| Country Houses To Let | 15 | Sporting Goods | 7 |
| Deaths | 13 | Spring and Winter Resorts | 7 |
| Dividends | 13 | Summer Resorts | 7 |
| Excursions | 7 | Surrogate Notices | 14 |
| Financial | 13 | Teachers | 7 |
| Help Wanted | 10 | The Turf | 7 |
| Hotels | 7 | Travelers' Guide | 16 |
| Instruction | 7 | Yachting | 7 |
| Legal Notices | 14 | | |
| Long Island Property | 15 | | |


## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:00 P. M.—Black America.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Irish Artist.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corner Grocery. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Beau Brummell.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Der Obersteiger.

## READER'S INDEX


| | Page. | Col. |
|---|---|---|
| At the Hotels | 8 | 7 |
| Business Troubles | 13 | 6 |
| Commercial | 11 | 1 |
| Courts | 14 | 2 |
| Departures for Europe | 14 | 4 |
| Financial | 12 | 1 |
| Fires in This City | 8 | 6 |
| Marine Intelligence | 14 | 4 |
| New State Corporations | 13 | 5 |
| Obituary Record | 7 | 2 |
| Post Office Notice | 16 | 2 |
| Railroad News | 10 | 2 |
| Real Estate | 15 | 2 |
| Social World | 2 | 5 |
| Telegraphic Brevities | 8 | 5 |
| Theatrical Gossip | 10 | 1 |
| United Service | 15 | 1 |
| Washington Weather Forecast | 14 | 6 |


## BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS


Page 1
Secretary Gresham's Funeral.
Foraker Defeats McKinley.
Dr. Depew's Harmony Banquet.
Cornell's Crew Arrives.
Wreck of the Steamer Dom Pedro.
Page 2
Commissioner Roosevelt's Ideal.
Convention of Episcopalians.
Cashier Griffin's Defalcation.
Controller Fitch Withdraws.
Eleven Jurors for McLaughlin.
Page 3
New Publications Reviewed.
Page 5
Cuban Ports Are Quiet.
Harris's Murderers Still Free.
The Police and Stool Pigeons.
Crispi's Triumph Disputed.
An Ex-Alderman Dies Destitute.
Page 6
Ready to Select Teams.
Cyclers' Derby Race.
Page 7
Long Island Century Change.
Page 8
Applegate Wins a Fortune.
Page 9
Mayor Strong's Neglect of Duty.
The New Up-Town Club Opened.
King's Bridge Railroad Hearing.
Sound Money Crusaders.
Alleged Smuggler Lyons Absent.
Indicted Election Officers' Trial.
Page 10
F. J. Lindler Was Poisoned.
Wants Lights on All Carriages.
Page 11
Sold Geneva Gin Too Cheaply.
Page 12
New Mercantile Exchange Rule.
Page 13
Autonomists to Cubans.
Baptist Anniversary in Saratoga.
For New Bridge Commissioners.
Page 14
Pursued by Richard Roe.
Page 15
Preparing for Rapid Transit Details.
Page 16
Slave of the Feeble-Minded.


## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

| | 1895. | 1894. | | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 54 | 56 | 6 P. M. | 69 | 64 |
| 6 A. M. | 51 | 57 | 9 P. M. | 63 | 63 |
| 9 A. M. | 55 | 65 | 11 P. M. | 61 | 47 |
| 12 M. | 60 | 70 | 12 P. M. | 59 | 47 |
| 4 P. M. | 67 | 65 | | | |

Average temperature yesterday.....60
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....60.8
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....63

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## RESULT OF THE MAYOR'S DELINQUENCY.

The pecuniary results of the Mayor's failure to accept the bill placing the care of the city's insane under the State system are not the most serious, but at this particular time they are not to be regarded lightly. The appropriation for the support of the State system, which will have to be met by taxation, was nearly $4,300,000, or in the neighborhood of one-third of the entire tax levy. Of this the city will have to pay more than $1,500,000, without receiving any benefit whatever. It will contribute at least $200,000 for the support of the insane of Kings County, which has just been brought under the State system, and the amount which would have been devoted to the care of its own insane would have been over $1,100,000, if this bill had become a law. Now it will have to continue the management of its own institutions and the support of their inmates, besides making its enormous contribution to the rest of the State. The share that it would have been entitled to will be expended elsewhere.

There is no use in trying to excuse this prodigal delinquency on the ground that the city might not have to pay its share of the State tax. Mayor Gilroy and the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment were justly criticised for contesting the tax of 1893 and 1894, and their action was condemned as a "Tammany trick" for keeping down the city tax rate until after the election of last year. Mayor Strong's act is quite as reprehensible as Mayor Gilroy's, and the city will now have the State tax for the support of the insane to pay for three years, with no relief from the expense of its local system.

The turning over the city institutions to the State for nothing is mentioned as a ground of objection to the bill, but those institutions were of no use except for the care of the insane, and could not be properly maintained for less than $1,000,000 a year. Transferring property which means an annual expense of that amount, on condition that the State bear the expense, is certainly an advantageous transaction. Ward's Island, which the city bought from the State, was not to be conveyed back, but merely leased to the State for this sole use, at a nominal rent, the title remaining in the city.

But the most important consideration, after all, was a proper care of the insane poor of the city, which the State would have been bound to provide for. The city institutions are in an unsatisfactory condition and poorly equipped, as well as badly managed. As the transfer to the State is sure to be made hereafter, there will be little incentive for spending money on an improvement of buildings and equipment. Everybody interested in the better care of the insane, the Lunacy Commission, the State Charities Aid Association, and philanthropic citizens generally, supported this bill, and yet Mayor Strong had the temerity, in the face of intelligent public opinion, to leave the insane to suffer under a bad system, to throw away a million dollars of the taxpayers' money, and in so doing to disregard a plain requirement of the Constitution of the State that he certify whether the city did or did not accept the act of the Legislature.

## FOR SOUND MONEY.

Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota is regarded by the Catholics of the United States as a most faithful and sagacious friend of what are known as the "working classes." He has labored zealously and long to gain their confidence, and he has stood very steadfastly in their behalf against influences of great strength and obstinacy exerted in high places. He has departed from the traditions of the clergy of his own—and of other—Churches, in studying with great earnestness the social and moral questions involved in the condition of the mass of the people, and in advocating what he is convinced is the sound policy regarding them.

It is of great importance, therefore, when this distinguished and beloved prelate expresses himself on the currency question with such plainness as was shown in the interview published in The Times on Monday. Archbishop Ireland does not pretend to go into "the merits of the difficult and intricate questions" involved in the theories of the silver men. He points to the plain fact that we are a borrowing Nation, and to the equally plain fact that those from whom we must borrow will not trust us unless they are sure that we will pay them in what they hold to be good money. No matter what we may fancy as to the good or bad qualities of different sorts of money, our national prosperity depends on our steadily using the kind of money which our creditors demand.

This is simple common sense. And it is only the shallow and ignorant who will prate about the evil of our being in debt to the capitalists of other lands. We borrow money because we have the natural resources and the general energy and enterprise to use it profitably—that is, to pay our debts, principal and interest, and have a good balance left. No one thinks it wrong or mistaken for a manufacturer or merchant or farmer who has opportunity and ability to borrow what he can repay and use with advantage, and it is no worse for a nation than for an individual. Such a policy carefully and honestly pursued brings greater prosperity for all classes, and anything that interferes with it is mischievous to all classes. Archbishop Ireland can do no better service to those whose welfare he has so faithfully sought to serve than by the advocacy of this sound and sensible view.

## ALTGELD'S PARDON RECORD.

When the farmers who had taken two men from the jail in Danville, Ill., last Saturday were about to hang them, the Judge of the Circuit Court of that district and the Sheriff of the county sought to divert them from their purpose, urging them to refrain from violating the law and from bringing disgrace upon their State. They were told that they ought to leave the administration of justice to the courts, and were assured that the courts would give them justice. To which their leader made the following reply:

"Yes, we know the jury will convict these two men, and that a severe sentence will be imposed; but Gov. Altgeld will pardon them out. He recently pardoned three men whom you [Judge Bookwalter] sent up from Champaign County for twenty years, and he will pardon these men. If any other man were Governor we should not lynch these men, but we are determined that he shall never have a chance to turn them loose."

This tends to direct public attention to Gov. Altgeld's exercise of the pardoning power. It is generally known that he pardoned the three convicted and imprisoned Anarchists, Schwab, Fielden, and Neebe, who had been found guilty of murder, and two of whom had been sent to the penitentiary for life; and there is some evidence that these men were released as the result of a political bargain made before Altgeld's election. But it is not commonly known—outside of Illinois, at least—that in the three months and a half immediately preceding the release of those notorious criminals, Gov. Altgeld had pardoned 44 prisoners, among whom were 6 murderers and 12 burglars, or that he has pardoned 13 murderers, 31 burglars, and about 40 other convicts since Schwab, Neebe, and Fielden were set free.

From a complete list of the pardons granted by Altgeld between March 7, 1893, and May 2, 1895, published in Chicago—a list showing the name of each convict, the date of conviction, the crime, the term of sentence, and other incidental facts—we have compiled the following table:

GOV. ALTGELD'S PARDONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Murder | 22 |
| Burglary | 43 |
| Manslaughter | 6 |
| Rape | 3 |
| Larceny | 17 |
| Grand larceny | 1 |
| Robbery | 6 |
| Forgery | 6 |
| Embezzlement | 5 |
| Arson | 3 |
| Selling liquor without a license | 2 |
| Bigamy | 1 |
| Impersonating an elector | 1 |
| Abduction | 1 |
| Incest | 2 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 1 |
| Malicious mischief | 1 |
| Maintaining a public nuisance | 3 |
| Assault with intent to kill | 2 |
| Total | 126 |

Of the 22 murderers whom this Governor has released, 7 had been sent to the penitentiary for life, and the terms of the remaining 15 ranged from fourteen to forty years. Of the 43 burglars, 8 were serving terms of twenty years, and several of these, as well as a considerable number of the remaining 35, had been in prison for only a short time. One of those who had been sent to the penitentiary for twenty years had been confined only eight months when the Governor gave him his liberty. A majority of the 17 who were undergoing punishment for larceny had been in confinement for only a few months. Of the two imprisoned for incest, one had served only one year and a half of a term of ten years, and the other had served five years of a twenty years' term.

The list of three convicts whose crime had been rape does not include the three from Champaign County, recently pardoned, to whom the leader of the Danville mob referred in his reply to Judge Bookwalter. We presume that those three pardons have been granted since May 2. Danville is in Vermilion County, which lies next to Champaign. It is noticeable that only two of the pardoned convicts in this list of 126 (one forger and one burglar) had been sent to the penitentiary from Vermilion County. The lynchers at Danville may have thought that the Governor would take advantage of the next opportunity to do something for the criminals in their county.

The list—including as it does 43 burglars, 17 thieves, and 6 forgers—indicates that the Governor has exercised his pardoning power chiefly for the benefit of professional criminals. The Chicago Tribune remarks that he has shown his sympathy "especially for those whose offenses were the most odious." Although he was himself for some years a Judge, he "has sneered at Judges and juries and gone on emptying the penitentiaries." The Tribune also says:

"There is hardly a county in this State to which Altgeld has not sent back some convict—murderer, forger, ravisher, or thief—to let the people of that county know that it was useless to indict, try, and convict criminals and give them sentences commensurate with their crimes while he exercised the pardoning power. The mischievous effect of the presence of these emissaries cannot well be overestimated. Lawbreakers have felt safe, the officers of the law have been discouraged, the citizens have become indignant."

The long list which we have examined supports our contemporary's assertions. Unfortunately, Altgeld's term will not expire until January, 1897.

## THE LATE SECRETARY GRESHAM.

Mr. Gresham was a very notable example of the best type of American citizenship. Lacking the advantage of thorough training in the schools, he repaired that loss, so far as possible, by patient and determined study, and became a lawyer of merited eminence, a Judge of unusual authority, and three times held high places in the executive Administration of the Government. This is the bare outline of a career of extraordinary success, but it is true of Mr. Gresham, as it has been of so many of our public men, that his character was equal to his mental gifts, and secured him confidence and respect as well as admiration. To these was added the popular affection for distinguished bravery and devotion in the war for the Union, and for the uncomplaining endurance of lifelong suffering from wounds then received.

Mr. Gresham's services to his country were peculiar. Not the least of them was his resolute effort to hold the Republican Party, during the years of demoralization which followed the close of the war, to the application of its old moral standards to the public policy of that time. When he failed in this he had the courage to sever his connection with his party and to sustain that which promised to secure the aims he had steadfastly pursued. His sufficient reward for this was the consciousness of duty performed, and it was quite sufficient to offset the misunderstanding and the abuse incurred. When Mr. Cleveland invited him to join his Cabinet in the most prominent post, he accepted the invitation in the spirit in which it was given, with the hope and desire to advance the patriotic ends common to himself and the President. It has been held by acute observers that, since Mr. Gresham's selection incensed Republicans and offended Democrats, it brought no strength to the Administration; but it clearly did strengthen the Administration with that large body of sensible men of each party with whom partisanship is subordinated to the desire for character and capacity in the chief officers of the Government.

There has been between the President and the Secretary of State the harmony that comes from mutual confidence and common ideals, and each has sustained the other in the somewhat peculiar difficulties that have attended our foreign relations for the past two years. The course of the Executive in the Hawaiian matter gave rise to much bitter denunciation and to some tangled misapprehension, but these have been confined to relatively limited classes. The general sentiment has been one of honest pride in the firm and candid justice of the conduct of the Government, which refused to be compromised in the schemes of adventurers calling themselves Americans, or to be provoked to assume intolerable and dangerous obligations by factitious appeals to national vanity. On the other hand, the quiet determination with which, at a critical moment, the rights of the United States under international law were asserted in the waters of Brazil, served at once to aid a friendly nation and to demonstrate the energy with which the Government would meet all efforts, open or secret, to infringe upon its just authority. In like manner, in the Nicaraguan difficulty and in the Allianca incident, the Administration won the hearty respect of all intelligent observers by the fairness of its policy and the quiet firmness with which it was carried out. In the more important questions arising from the war between China and Japan it is recognized in every Foreign Office of Europe that the representatives of the United States developed and applied with skill and dignity a line of conduct worthy of a great Government.

In a word, the foreign policy of the United States under Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland has been in the broadest and truest sense American. It has avoided all entangling commitments, disregarding all temptation to win the applause of the thoughtless, perfectly respecting the rights of other nations, and maintaining with absolute firmness but without bluster our own rights. Our Government has dealt with other Governments as an honorable and self-respecting man deals with other men. In this the Secretary, like the President, showed the truest confidence in the people, believing without hesitation or question that they would understand and sustain such a policy. That, we repeat, was a very high and lasting service to the Republic, for it continues the best traditions of the past and strengthens the Nation for whatever difficulties it may have to face in the future.

## THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The success of Crispi in the Italian elections reaches the proportions of a triumph. It is said that a good many Deputies have sought elections as Ministerialists while privately intending and even agreeing to act in opposition, and furthermore, that a proceeding of this kind does not hopelessly discredit the Italian politician who indulges in it. But it is to be noted that as hypocrisy is said to be the homage that vice pays to virtue, so the pretense of supporting what one means to oppose is the best proof of the popularity of the cause which he intends to betray. In any case, the Ministerial majority is so large that there is little fear that it will be dissipated by the subdivision into groups which seems to be a necessity of parliamentary government in all but the Anglo-Saxon countries, or that it will not remain a substantial working majority. The chief significance of this result is without doubt that it is a triumph for law and order. Crispi commands more than any other man in Italy the confidence of the substantial and industrious people who excite the envy and hatred of the unsuccessful classes by their substance and the proceeds of their industry, insomuch that in Italy and Spain, as in France, the killing of a bourgeois is not deemed by these classes to be murder, and the despoiling of him is looked upon as a positively meritorious action. Of course, so long as there is the slightest doubt upon the question whether a parliamentary majority will uphold the rights of property and enforce the claims of order, all other questions must be subordinated to this, and the triumph of Crispi is a proof that conservative notions prevail in Italy, in spite of the fact that the suffrage has been so extended that the electorate comprises about three millions.

It is of good augury for Italy that the Prime Minister has won this success in spite of his avowed efforts to conciliate the Papacy, and to close the breach between Church and State which has remained open ever since the unification of Italy. It remains for the Pope and his advisers to do the rest, and to put an end to the dilemma which has been forced upon every citizen of the peninsula, forcing him to elect between being a good Italian and being a good Catholic, which in Italy means being a Christian. It must be owned that there are no signs that the overtures of Crispi are accepted, or that the Vatican is willing to come to terms of amity with the Quirinal. On the contrary, the latest utterance from the Vatican on the subject was a reiteration of what Horace Greeley once described as "that eternal whine," the eternal whine in this case being the wrongful dispossession of the Pope from his temporalities. As it was an absolute political necessity to take away the temporalities, and as it is absolutely certain that they will not be restored, no lasting peace between Church and State will be possible until the Pope concludes to let that grievance rest.

As to the foreign politics of Italy, the elections simply secure a continuance of the existing status. They emphasize the purpose of the Italian people to maintain it, however, since Signor Crispi is recognized as the author of the Dreibund, so far as Italy is concerned, and is hated in France accordingly. Doubtless the peace of Europe is better conserved by the existing arrangement than it would be by a new adjustment. The conduct of France has of late indicated a desire to pick as many quarrels as prudence would permit. Grievous as are the burdens of the Italian armament at present, they would be even more oppressive if she had cast in her lot with France rather than with Germany and Austria. It is entirely possible that a consideration of the present aspects of European politics had a good deal to do with the result of the Italian elections.

## MORE ABOUT "FLOODS."

Our Republican contemporaries continue to point at what they call the "flood" of imports coming in under the provisions of the new tariff, and also continue to avoid any comparison of recent imports with those of the year 1893, when the McKinley tariff was in force. A high-tariff organ the other day undertook to ride two divergent horses by telling the wool grower that "enormous quantities of foreign wool" had come in to ruin him, and at the same time asserting that great quantities of foreign woolen goods had been imported to "supplant" the domestic fabrics.

Now, let us see what the facts are about the imports of wool and of woolen goods in the nine months ending with March last and in the corresponding nine months ending with March, 1893. Here are the official figures:

IMPORTS.

| | Nine Months Ending March 31, 1895. | Nine Months Ending March 31, 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Wool | $16,538,997 | $16,546,072 |
| Woolen goods | 25,900,366 | 31,752,175 |

It appears, then, that in spite of the importation of "enormous quantities of foreign wool" since the duty was removed, the value of the wool imported in the nine months ending with March last was actually less than the value of the wool which came in during the corresponding nine months of the fiscal year 1893, when the McKinley duties were exacted. The tariff organ should not withhold this interesting fact from its readers.

It appears, also, that in spite of the "increasing flood of importations" and the arrival of great quantities of foreign woolen goods which are "pouring in" to "supplant" domestic fabrics, as our esteemed contemporary remarks, the value of the woolen goods imported in the nine months ending with last March was only about four-fifths of the value of such goods imported during the nine months ending on March 31, 1893, when the high duties of the McKinley tariff were in force—the totals being $25,900,366 for the recent period and $31,752,175 for the earlier one. Here again is a comparison which tariff organs should not ignore. If goods worth $25,900,366 are a "pouring flood," what were goods valued at $31,752,175, upon which the McKinley duties were 98½ per cent.?

If a Mohammedan with two wives is converted to Christianity, should he, or should he not, turn one of his wives out of doors to shift for herself? That, surely, is a fine question to occupy the minds of sane men in the closing years of the nineteenth century. And yet the Anti-Briggs Association, in session at Pittsburg, took the problem under grave consideration, turned it over in their powerful minds for several hours, and, unable to reach a solution on which all the members present could agree, laid the matter over for a year!

It is a familiar fact that, in all departments, a favorite of the British public, once established, is secure for his life. The veteran may seem to an outsider to lag entirely superfluous on the stage, but his own public does not find him so, and cherishes the embodied tradition as fondly as if it were still a great actor or singer or player, or what not. When a veteran proves that he has not survived himself, the enthusiasm is the greatest of which the public is capable. So, when W. G. Grace opens his thirtieth cricketing season with two "centuries," it is quite natural that the sporting Briton should be moved and that The Times should devote a leader to the event. As a matter of fact, it is very remarkable that a cricketer of forty-six should begin his thirtieth season with an even hundred at Lord's, and eight days after, in a county match, should compile a score of 288, which Mr. Grace did for Gloucestershire against Somerset May 16 and 17. This last inning was the thirtieth century made by the veteran batsman in first-class matches, and he has excelled it but twice, one with 344, and once with 318, both made in 1876. Even if we suspect a kindly collusion on the part of the opposed bowlers and fielders which, indeed, there is not the least reason for supposing, this last was a very remarkable performance.

According to several published reports of an interview with the newly-elected Secretary of the very admirable and competent Board of Trustees to whom have been intrusted the destinies of that great library from which New-York expects to derive benefits almost incalculable, he said: "The question of a site for the new building seems to interest the public much more than it does the Trustees." He is also quoted as replying, when asked what the board had done besides electing officers and appointing committees, that they had "done nothing the public should know." Both of these statements are so amazing and so likely to excite keen apprehension in the mind of whoever hears or reads them, that we almost know, and sincerely hope, that Mr. Rives's words were misunderstood by the interviewer and that he said nothing of the kind. It would be well for him to straighten out the matter as soon as possible. Such statements, if allowed to stand uncorrected, would have a deplorable effect, and Mr. Rives, therefore, should assure the public not only that he and his fellow-Trustees are aware that the site question is by far the most important one ever likely to come before them, but that they appreciate fully how perfect is the right of this community to be informed of all matters discussed as well as done at meetings of the board.

Certain persons, who are either insincere or unreasonable, have seen fit to declare, in talk and print, that the Police Commissioners have infringed upon the personal liberties and inalienable rights of American citizens by demanding from each member of the police force a list of the clubs and societies to which he belongs and his immediate resignation from such of these organizations as are in any degree of a political nature. There is no sense in criticism of this kind. It is no more tyrannical to order a policeman out of a club than to make him walk the streets all night. In the one case as in the other, he can obey or not as he chooses, but in either disobedience implies an immediate severance of his relations with the police force. Even "inalienable rights" can be temporarily foregone, and are by every one who for a consideration serves another. So long as the service is not forced, while the servitor is allowed to judge the consideration's adequacy, talk about tyranny is simply absurd.

## A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

### Arnold—Dashiell.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 28.—A charming Spring wedding at this resort took place at noon to-day in the First Presbyterian Church, when Miss Katherine de Forest Dashiell, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Dashiell, was married to William Campbell Arnold of New-York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. McClellan, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, New-York.

The bride was very pretty in her gown of heavy white satin, with chiffon bodice, pearl trimming, and pearl ornaments. Her veil was secured by orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Clara Sergeant Dashiell, attired in a gown of pink mousseline de soie over pink silk, and large Leghorn hat dressed with pink roses, attended her sister as maid of honor. The eight bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth Sergeant Burrell, Miss Martha Binney of New-York, Miss Anne Ridgely Dashiell, Miss Mary Dwight Ferris, Miss Malville McClellan, Miss Elsie Davis, Miss Dwight of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss Davis, all wore costumes corresponding to that of the maid of honor, and carried large bouquets of bridesmaid's roses.

Mr. Arnold had as his best man his cousin, Allen Arnold of Boston. The ushers were his brother, B. Meredith Arnold, Henry Williams Dwight, Louis Golding of New-York, Lefferts Mason Dashiell, Everett Colby of Brown University, and Howard A. Colby of Princeton. The bridal party stood within a group of towering palms and a wealth of Spring blossoms.

Directly after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Dashiell, in Madison Avenue, for the intimate friends of the family. The house was decked with masses of dogwood and laurel.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold left this afternoon for New-York, to sail to-morrow for Europe, to remain abroad until late in the Autumn, when they will return, to reside in New-York. Of the bridesmaid's party, Miss Burrell, Miss Davis, and Miss Dwight will spend the Summer abroad.

The wedding guests included many from town, and a large number of cottagers, who still remain. There were also many of the old residents of Lakewood, Dr. and Mrs. Dashiell having been among the first families to make their home here in the early days. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss Edith Rockefeller, Prof. and Mrs. David R. Jaques, Prof. and Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. Richard R. Lytle, the Misses Lytle, Mr. and Mrs. Yellott D. Dechert, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. John Ford Arnold of New-York, Col. and Mrs. George Garretson and Samuel P. Ely of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Andred De Forest and Mrs. Charles L. Ives of New-Haven, Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay Porteous and Mrs. E. Sherman Gould of Yonkers, and Lieut. Commander Conway Arnold, United States Navy, and Mrs. Arnold.

### Buel—Barney.

Miss Elizabeth Cynthia Barney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb Cushman Barney, was married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Dr. John Laidlaw Buel, son of the late Dr. Henry Buel. The church was decked with daisies and ferns. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of pearl satin, an exquisite and very old veil of point lace, and a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bunch of white roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Theodora Dodge. The bridesmaids were Miss Catherine Lefferts Buel, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Margaret Barney Sturgis and Miss Sarah Barney Sturgis, cousins of the bride, and Miss Lucy M. Corwith of Bridgehampton, L. I. The best man was Dr. Albert H. Ely.

The ushers were Elliot Sturgis, Austin Meiggs Poole, Charles Welser, Thomas Foote, John Laidlaw, D. N. S. Barney, and Walter Gurnee, Jr.

After the church ceremony there was a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 14 East Fifty-third Street.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Sturgis, Miss F. T. Sturgis, William Sturgis, Thomas Sturgis, Miss Buel, Mrs. Mann, the Misses Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Brace, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barney, Harmon S. Brown, Stewart Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bostwick, C. T. Barney, Newton Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss J. Curtis, Mrs. Poole, Miss Helen Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Furniss, Mrs. and Miss Terry, N. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, Richard Newton, Mrs. Percy King, Mrs. E. B. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle, the Misses Van Winkle, James Woodruff, and E. M. Woodruff.

### A Legislature Still in Session.

From The Boston Traveller.

A week ago the more sanguine members of the Legislature were telling every one that about all the important business of the session had been completed, that the end was in sight, and that prorogation would come on Wednesday, May 29, thus beating the record of quite a number of years. A good many unforeseen things have happened since then, however, and those who have the most experience in judging of the time it consumes to wind up affairs in the Senate and House, now say that the session will extend over into June.

## THE JUDGE IGNORES THE PARDON

### Gov. Mitchell of Florida and the Justice of a Police Court Disagree in a Criminal Case.

JACKSONVILLE, May 28.—Judge Cromwell Gibbons of the City Criminal Court today defied Gov. Mitchell and ignored a pardon which the latter had granted to John L. Marvin, President of the Merchants' National Bank.

Marvin shot at City Attorney Barrs three times, none of the shots taking effect. Barrs and Marvin belong to opposing Democratic factions, and Barrs alleges that the shooting was without provocation. Marvin was tried before Judge Gibbons and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 or to serve six months in jail. The banker appealed and was released on bond. While the appeal was pending in the higher court, Marvin's friends secured from Gov. Mitchell an order setting aside the sentence imposed by Judge Gibbons.

The order reached here to-day and the Judge resolved to disregard it, holding that the Governor, under the Constitution, had no jurisdiction. On Gibbons's order, Marvin was arrested and hurried off to jail, but before he could be locked up his friends secured a writ of habeas corpus and he was released for the present.

Judge Gibbons talks of asking the Legislature to impeach the Governor for his course in the matter. Public sentiment sustains Gibbons, as there are a number of men now in jail here serving similar sentences to that imposed on Marvin for like offenses.

## NAVY YARD BUILDING BURNED

### One of the Old Government Structures in Brooklyn Succumbs Easily—$35,000 Damage Done—The Cause a Mystery.

Building No. 9, an old brick structure, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. The origin of the fire is a mystery to the navy-yard officials.

The building, two stories in height, is situated on the block bounded by Chauncey and Decatur Avenues and First and Second Streets, and is near the York Street gate. Workmen have been employed in putting a new roof and flooring in the building, and they left the yard at 6 o'clock. Nothing of value was stored in the building, its contents being some old wooden patterns, old cordage, and old electrical appliances.

W. J. Wilson, a watchman, saw flames at about 10:30, and sent in an alarm for the Brooklyn Fire Department. Three alarms were sounded.

The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the entire upper floor of the building was in flames. All the marines and sailors in the navy yard were turned out to assist in fighting the fire. It burned for more than two hours.

It is believed that the damage will amount to $35,000. It being Government property, there was no insurance on the building.

## THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION AT NEWARK

### Committees Appointed and Routine Business Transacted.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—The twenty-first annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Newark, embracing Essex, Hudson, and Passaic Counties, opened in Trinity Church to-day. Bishop Starkey presided. Two hundred delegates were present.

The address of the Bishop included a notice from the House of Deputies of the General Convention, referring to this convention, which proposed additions to Article V. of the constitution and Code of Canons. During the afternoon special committees on rule of orders, on securities and Treasurer's accounts, and on the increase of the Episcopal Fund were appointed.

The Bishop announced the following committees: New Parishes, William P. Bush, F. B. Heacox, and E. O. Keasby; Finance, P. F. Johnson, Charles Elkins, George G. Frelinghuysen, George B. Wyle, James R. Hay, and Henry Hayes, Treasurer ex officio; Securities, Smith Wood and A. A. Van Hovenberg; Unfinished Business, the Rev. George D. Sparks, R. M. Sherman, and Charles H. Perry.

## FIRE COMMISSIONER FORD HURT

### He, His Wife and Child Were Dragged in an Overturned Buggy.

Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford, with his wife and four-year-old son, yesterday visited William Curley, the fireman injured Saturday at Riverside Drive, who is recovering from his injuries in the Presbyterian Hospital.

While crossing Third Avenue, one of Ringler & Co.'s heavy brewery wagons struck Mr. Ford's light buggy, catching the rear wheels with the shaft and dashing the vehicle against the elevated railroad pillars. The buggy was overturned and the occupants dragged under it for a considerable distance by the frantic horse, which was finally stopped in front of a cable car by Peter Wrenn, an ex-member of the Fire Department.

Mr. Ford and the child were considerably bruised, but Mrs. Ford escaped without a scratch. The Commissioner will carry his arm in a sling for several weeks.

### Standing of Annapolis Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.—Following is the order of standing of the final graduating class of 1893:

1—W. V. M. Powelson, New

# CUBAN PORTS ARE QUIET

## Gen. Martinez Campos Is Well Received at Puerto Principe.

## RICHELIEU ARRIVES AT KEY WEST

### Agitators in Florida Excited by a Fabulous Rumor that Marti, Who Is Officially Dead, Is at Jamaica.

HAVANA, May 28.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived at Puerto Principe at 8:30 o'clock this morning. He was received with the enthusiasm that greeted his former visit and marks his appearance everywhere.

BOSTON, May 28.—The British steamer Chollerton, Capt. Milne, arrived to-day from Matanzas, Cuba, having left that port May 20.

Capt. Milne stopped at Caibarien, Sagua, and Matanzas, and says that there was no trouble at any of those ports. Sunday, May 19, 1,200 Spanish troops embarked on the Spanish steamer Juliet for Puerto Principe.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 28.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., says: "Gustave Richelieu, the American sailor arrested in Santiago de Cuba Feb. 23, arrived in this city to-day on the schooner Mary Jane from Nassau.

He claims that the American Consul at Santiago refused to provide for his passage to the United States. He was sent aboard the American steamer Niagara by the correspondent of The New-York Herald, and was landed by the Captain of the steamer at Nassau.

Consul McLain, at Nassau, secured his passage to Key West. Richelieu says that he was compelled to sell his clothing to purchase food while in prison. He is in Key West penniless.

Great excitement was caused among Cubans here to-day by a rumor that Marti had arrived at Jamaica. The telegraph office was besieged by Cubans awaiting answers to dispatches inquiring if the rumor was true.

### CRISPI'S TRIUMPH DISPUTED.

#### Journals of the Opposition Deny that Ministers Are Pleased.

ROME, May 23.—The Opposition newspapers deny that the result of the Parliamentary elections is a triumph for Premier Crispi.

Don Quichotte says that the Government was combated chiefly by the Radicals and Socialists, whose candidates were returned more numerously than the Government leaders.

The Italia says that the Ministry did not obtain the result that they expected, and their dream of a tranquil Chamber has vanished.

### Death of Frederick Locker-Lampson.

LONDON, May 28.—Frederick Locker-Lampson died to-day, at Rowfant, Eussex.

He was the son of E. N. Locker, F. R. S. After the death of the late Sir Curtis Lampson, whose daughter he married, he added the name of Lampson to his own.

He contributed numerous reviews to The Times, and was the author of "London Lyrics" and "Patchwork."

Frederick Locker-Lampson was born in 1821. In 1867 he edited the "Lyra Elegantiarium." He was the collector of a library of works of the Elizabethan era, which Andrew Lang has made famous in a ballad to the "Rowfant Books." The catalogue of the colection which he compiled himself, and amiably annotated, is a treasure. The Book Fellows Club of New-York, whereof William L. Andrews, Valentin Blacque, and Alphonse Duprat were the only members published a delightful edition of his "London Lyrics."

### Conservatives Against Bimetallism.

LONDON, May 28.—Conservatives and Unionists of the Gold Standard Committee have written to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour urging a non-committal currency policy in the coming election canvass. The signers say that they will not support a proposal to alter the standard upon a bimetallic basis.

### Hohenlohe and Monetary Conference.

BERLIN, May 28.—The Post makes the semi-official announcement that Chancellor von Hohenlohe is in communication with various Federal Governments on the subject of the bases of the proposed international monetary conference. No agreement, The Post says, has as yet been reached.

### Cardinal Gibbons on His Way to Rome.

PARIS, May 28.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore dined with Archbishop Ferrata, Papal Nuncio to France, this afternoon. The Cardinal will sleep at Dijon to-night and proceed for Florence to-morrow morning. He will reach Rome Saturday.

### Pasteur's Expression of Patriotism.

PARIS, May 28.—Le Figaro says that the German Emperor sounded Pasteur about his receiving a decoration on the occasion of the Baltic Canal opening. Pasteur declined the honor. He said that he would never forget 1870.

### Mendal Howard Committed for Trial.

LONDON, May 28.—Mendal Howard, who was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court on April 30 on the charge of keeping a quantity of engraved plates for forging notes, was to-day committed for trial without bail.

### An Avalanche Destroys a Forest.

BERNE, May 28.—A tremendous avalanche of rock has fallen from the Schwarz Moench Mountain into the Lauerbrunnen Valley, destroying the entire forest on the slope of the mountain. Nobody was injured.

### Stambuloff Demands a Passport.

SOFIA, May 28.—Ex-Premier Stambuloff has written to Premier Stoiloff, demanding a passport. A certificate from his physician says that delay in his removal to another climate will be fatal.

### King Oscar Aids Andree's Project.

STOCKHOLM, May 28.—King Oscar will subscribe 30,000 kronor to promote M. Andrée's project for reaching the north pole by balloon. This will make the expedition a certainty.

### About Persons Who Are Divorced.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Halifax's bill empowering Church officials to refuse to marry persons who have been divorced passed its second reading.

### Russia and Bulgaria in Amity.

COLOGNE, May 28.—The Gazette asserts that a reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria is imminent.

## HUSBAND SET FIRE TO HER CLOTHING

### Mrs. Annie Londrigan of Brooklyn Is Dying of Terrible Burns.

Annie Londrigan of 357 Warren Street, Brooklyn, will die from injuries received during a quarrel with her husband yesterday. She was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, and last evening made an ante-mortem statement, in which she said that her husband, while intoxicated, after knocking her down, had deliberately set fire to her clothing.

The woman was terribly burned about the body and face. Her daughter, Maggie, who lives with an aunt, called to see her mother after school yesterday afternoon. The door was locked, but her father finally opened it. She found her mother lying insensible on the floor of one of the inner rooms. Londrigan was arrested. He said his wife's clothing caught fire by accident.

Londrigan and his wife were both dissipated, and frequently engaged in quarrels.

### Beat His Wife to Death.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 28.—Samuel Burr, a resident of Pointville, and his wife quarreled this evening. They fought and in the street Burr beat the woman so badly she died in a short time. Burr has disappeared.

## EXHIBITED THEIR HANDIWORK

### Brooklyn's Young Women's Christian Association Shows What Its Members Have Accomplished During the Year.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn threw open its home, at Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, yesterday to show to the public the valuable and varied work it has done during the year.

On the different floors were exhibits of practical work in dressmaking, millinery, cooking, and embroidery. One room was given up to the exhibition of the assistant nurse work, and attracted much attention.

The assistant nurse class originated with the officers of the Brooklyn Association, and they are proud of the accomplishments of the graduates. These are not trained nurses, but, after a two years' course at the association, they have gained an experience in the lighter and minor duties of a nurse which makes them invaluable assistants.

Twenty-three diplomas were presented in the Memorial Hall, where exercises were held in the evening. Only the young women members were allowed to be present, owing to lack of room.

Delightful exhibitions in the work accomplished were also given by the classes in German, literature, and stenography. Three classes from the gymnasium, with Miss Frothingham, the teacher, gave exercises with wands, clubs, and dumbbells. The annual report showed a very satisfactory condition of the association. Donations, large or small, were asked to assist in carrying on the extended work of the different departments.

## WILL PROBE THE WHISKY TRUST

### Further Proceedings to be Taken to Complete the Investigation.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Receiver McNulta and the Reorganization Committee propose making a complete investigation of the affairs of the old Whisky Trust. The examination of the books, by experts, though disclosing considerable information, failed to throw light on a good many transactions that should appear on the books of the company. These will be probed in an effectual manner by reference to a Master in Chancery.

All of the clerks, officers, and employes of the old Trust who in any way had access to or were in charge of the books, papers, assets, or property of the Trust are directed by an order of the court granted by Judge Showalter to appear before the Master in Chancery and answer such questions as may be put to them. In addition the order grants to the receiver and the Reorganization Committee right to be represented by counsel at the taking of testimony.

The order was entered May 21, but was suppressed in order to prevent the character of the order from becoming public, and not until noon to-day was it placed on file. The reason for suppressing it was to get service upon all of the clerks and employes and officers of the company who were wanted by the receiver to testify.

None of the officers of the Trust has been served with subpoenaes yet, but they will be in a few days. Among those who will be summoned before the Master in Chancery are ex-President Greenhut and Nelson Morris.

Negotiations with other holders of Whisky Trust bonds which were sold by the Directors to themselves and others at fifty cents on the dollar are being brought to a head, and it is said several of them will consent to give up the bonds on the same conditions imposed on Freiberg and Mattox—that they surrender them at half their par value and pay 12 per cent. interest from the time of purchase.

## HE TALKED ABOUT COUNTERFEITS

### Lyman Haynes Low Tells of the Imitation of Coins and Medals.

A paper was read last night in the Academy of Medicine Building, before the American Numismatic Society, by Lyman Haynes Low, on "The Counterfeiting of Coins and Medals." Daniel Parish presided.

Mr. Low denounced all imitations of real coins, whether fine counterfeits, electrotypes, or reissues. He pointed out how these imitations, often made with innocent intentions, frequently passed into the hands of third parties as genuine coins.

There were few large cabinet collections of coins, Mr. Low asserted, which had not one or more spurious pieces whose existence was utterly unknown to the owners. The knowledge of this fact had caused many persons to give up collecting and had made others afraid to begin.

To determine the difference between an electrotype and a genuine coin, the lettering should be carefully examined for dullness instead of sharpness at the edges. The uniformity of the edges was also a good test of a real coin. Casts often bore file marks and signs of the graver's tool in the attempt to obliterate defects.

Sometimes a band of solid metal was filled neatly around the edge of a spurious coin in order to give it the apparent edge of a real one. Or the coin was made in halves, so that one side fitted into the other. The magnifying glass would usually reveal these practices when present. The true ring or sound was almost always wanting in the false specimen, and the proper weight and thickness was nearly always wanting.

Among recent coins, the most successful counterfeits had been attempted in the "V nickel" and in the Jubilee sixpence. The quarter-dollar of 1827 and the dollar of 1851 and 1852 had also been very closely copied.

Mr. Low wished that the United States Secret Service had the same jurisdiction over coin cabinets as over current counterfeits.

## SAYS HE WAS ROBBED OF $2,000

### Bernard J. Kelly's Tale of His Alleged Loss in the Bowery.

Bernard J. Kelly, a lawyer, about forty years old, living at 1,248 Vanderbilt Avenue East, called at Police Headquarters last evening and announced that he had been robbed of $2,000 in a saloon at 33 Bowery. The police are inclined to doubt the correctness of his statement.

Mr. Kelly says he left home Monday with $2,000 in $20 bills, intending to deposit the money in a bank. He called at the Controller's office, and received a check for $84.30, due to him as costs in a suit brought against the city in behalf of his brother, Thomas J. Kelly, to whom a plumber's license had been refused. He had the check cashed at a store near Fulton Street, he said. His mind is somewhat clouded as to what followed.

He found himself and his money safe, he said, in a hotel at 33 Bowery yesterday morning. He was so rejoiced to find that his money was safe, that he went to the saloon under the hotel and treated everybody in the place. While in the place, he says, the bartender took the $2,000 from his pocket, and replaced the roll with a roll of $1 bills.

He complained at the Eldridge Street Police station, and when a detective accompanied him to the saloon, he said he thought Tony Steffen was the man who had robbed him. The detective refused to make an arrest, and advised Kelly to go to Police Headquarters. Instead, Kelly went home, but later he reported at Headquarters.

No record of Kelly having been at the hotel could be found, and Steffen said he had never seen him. The police say Kelly could not have put $2,000 in $20 bills in the purse in which he said he kept the money.

### Another Fire in Columbus Avenue.

Much alarm but little damage was caused by a fire about 11 o'clock last night in Adelena Tellater's saloon, on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-second Street, near which so many fires have occurred recently.

The fire started in some straw cases in the cellar of the store, and in a few minutes the house was full of smoke. A policeman aroused the tenants, many of whom climbed down the fire escapes, and then sent an alarm to the Fire Department. The fire was soon extinguished, and the damage amounted to about $200.

### Three Hurt by a Gas Explosion.

A gas meter in the basement of the liquor store at 464 Sixth Avenue exploded yesterday afternoon, doing nearly $1,000 damages.

August Nardo, twelve years old, a bootblack; George Worth, and Thomas Roonan, the latter two employes of the Consolidated Gas Company, who were in the basement at the time of the explosion, were badly burned about the face, neck, and hands. The bootblack, whose injuries were the most painful of the three, was removed to the New-York Hospital.

The workmen, it was said, used lighted candles while working at the meter.

# A SERVANT HATED HARRIS

## That Fact May Be a Clew to Murderers of Mr. Borden's Butler.

## HE TOLD TWO FRIENDS ABOUT IT

### New Police Officers Trying Hard to Fathom the Mystery—Katie Murphy's Conduct Considered Strange.

The murder at the house of M. C. D. Borden, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, of his under-butler, Ferdinand Harris, during the storm of Monday afternoon, has set the police actively at work.

It did not need any prodding or hetcheling to cause Acting Chief Conlin to act promptly when he heard of the murder. As soon as was possible he had Detective Sergeant McClusky before him and urged him to do his best. Inspector Conlin gave the same instructions to Capt. Cortright, the successor of Inspector Williams, and to the successor of Capt. Reilly, Sergt. Stainkamp.

The result was very earnest but very fruitless working in the dark. Cortright watched the police of the Twenty-third Precinct and advised them. Steinkamp slept but three hours Monday night, and went everywhere with his ward men, Lang and Campbell; McClusky assigned from Inspector McLaughlin's bureau, Ready, Titus, Formosa, and Aloncle, and worked with them on various details of investigation and reinforced them with several other Detective Sergeants and patrolmen to work "under cover."

The only progress that had been made in the case up to last evening was to establish beyond peradventure that the murderers were both white men.

Kate Murphy, Mr. Borden's kitchenmaid, whose conduct and statements were considered singular by many, rallied her memory and said they were white. Lena Ohliger, the laundress, of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, said also that when she "came to remember," the two men who ran to Fifth Avenue, after the pistol shots, were not negroes, and Carl Schmidt, Sheppard Knapp's coachman, decided that, after all he had said, the fugitives were whites. It was also stated at Police Headquarters that the Central Office men are carefully nursing a new witness who will say without hesitation that the men who left the Borden mansion after killing the under butler were white men.

Still some other underbrush of embarrassment and doubt was cleared away during the morning by the setting aside of the "cartridge" or "pistol" box clue as worthless. The box was found in the area of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, and was supposed to have contained a pistol or cartridges, according to the range of imagination which pendled on it the address of Mr. Borden. What it had contained was a spokeshave, and its packing was a coarse, soft, thick, gray paper, used in packing such hardware. The only memorandum on the box was "B. B. T., 25c."

Coroner's Physician Weston performed an autopsy on the body of Harris in Madison Avenue undertaker's, and found two pistol bullet wounds. One bullet pierced the right verticle of the heart, and inflicted other fatal injuries, so that it was extraordinary that Harris could have talked or walked after receiving the wound. Another bullet had entered the butler's left leg. This shot, was, no doubt, fired after the one that killed, and, as Harris staggered away from his two assailants.

While the police of the precinct and the Central Office men said that they had no theory because no chain of circumstances could be woven about any possibility, according to the evidence already obtained, a presumption that neither robbery nor jealousy, but cunning, brutal revenge, with deadly weapons and an intention to maim or kill, may serve as a guide to future and successful work.

It is worth noting that when the summons came to the door of the basement of Mr. Borden's house, the storm was not over and it was dark and raining. Even clumsy house thieves would hardly select such a time for robbery, because the greatest dullard in such nefarious business would argue that, in such weather, not only would the household be at home, but plundering would be far more easy in darkened rooms, access to which would be by dark passages of unknown character. Besides, why ring the bell?

The person answering the summons was plainly in view when the door was opened. There could be no mistake as to identity. No casual thief would have imagined Harris to be the only servant in the house. The entry, it was patent, was to the servants' quarters. Remember the bell episode in considering the possibility of the visitors being thieves, and admitting this for the sake of argument, no one could classify them as professional sneaks or first or second class seekers for plunder. In fact, professionals rarely go in pairs as in this case. If they do, one acts as sentinel.

What was done? There is no evidence of parley or remonstrance. Harris did not cry out for help. But the fusillade began at once, and as soon as the butler staggered back, wounded to the death, just so soon did those who slew him beat a retreat. Do not these circumstances suggest method, a plan of revenge and its accomplishment? What if the visitors done, assuming them to be thieves, that they should evoke detention by both sharing in the shooting? They had stolen nothing, and, at the worst, they could only fear arrest as suspects and punishment for carrying concealed weapons. Besides, there is no evidence that Harris even extended his arm to prevent them from going further into the house than the entry way.

In this idea of the case some chat by a woman who knew both Harris and his affianced, Rose Artis, who is a servant for Dr. J. M. Crampton, 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, is interesting and may be important. She is Georgie Wheat, and she lives at 201 West Thirty-fourth Street, where live the Shorter family, with whom Harris lodged when he was a porter for the Pullman Company.

Miss Wheat, who is colored, said that, in the opinion of Harris's friends his death came of revenge through race trouble, and that she concurred in this explanation of the tragedy. Harris was always neat, obliging, and circumspect, but disposed to be severe in his intercourse with the "help" over whom he had authority.

While some of Mr. Borden's female servants got along well with him, they had found fault with him for severity. One item of complaint was his locking them out when they failed to comply with a rule of the house to be there at a certain hour on nights off. This and other happenings had rendered one of the servants his bitter enemy, and she was so incensed at him that she refused to wash his aprons for him. This duty was cheerfully performed by another servant.

Harris spoke regretfully of this animosity, both to Miss Wheat and Miss Artis, and at times said that the annoyances due to his enemy were galling and might result in his leaving the service of Mr. Borden. There was other trouble due to the girl who hated him. On several occasions she snubbed messengers who brought Harris's clothes, and spoke insultingly of the under butler. In Miss Wheat's understanding, it was war to the knife between Harris and this servant.

Miss Wheat did not remember the name of the girl, if she had ever heard it, but she described her as tall and slim. Harris's affianced was so prostrated yesterday that she was guarded from visitors, but to the Rev. G. Hunt, a colored minister and a personal friend, who called to console her, she told the same story as that given by Miss Wheat. At Mr. Borden's house every attempt to talk with the servants was frustrated by the head butler at the front door and a policeman detailed from the East Fifty-first Street Station at the basement.

Perhaps the course of inquiry by the detectives may turn to Mr. Borden's household below stairs and the bearing of Miss Wheat's story on the tragedy be fully considered. If this is done, the stories told by Katie Murphy and her demeanor will be factors. Sergt. Stainkamp has not disguised his intention of keeping a close watch on the girl. It will be remembered that on the night of the murder her uncle, Policeman Patrick Scanlon of the Fifth Precinct, was sent for and interrogated. He then said that his niece had never spoken to him about Harris.

The police contented themselves yesterday with arraigning Katie Murphy at the Yorkville Police Court before Detective Sergeant McClusky and Coroner Dobbs and in escorting her back to Mr. Borden's house. At the court, as elsewhere, she preserved a calm demeanor, but unfortunately Detective Campbell did the talking and made an important statement which she did not contradict. It was in substance that she, not Harris, admitted the two men who shot him, and that they had a box on which was the name of her employer. They met Harris and she supposed that they delivered the box, but they came back to the door where she was in a great hurry, and Harris stood in front of them. Then the shooting began. Campbell may have blundered in his statement. At any rate, an hour later the woman swore to the following written declaration before Coroner Dobbs:

I am employed at 25 West Fifty-sixth treet, in New-York City, in the family of M. C. D. Borden. At about 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of May 27 I was attracted by the ringing of the basement door bell. I was on my way to answer it when the deceased, Ferdinand Harris, a butler, reached the door ahead of me, he having been employed in the front basement packing up goods preparatory to cleaning house for the Summer. He opened the door and admitted two men, who walked past him and entered the hall. It was somewhat dark at the time, and I cannot give a very accurate description of the men, other than that one was very short and the other taller. After entering the hall the men turned and faced the deceased Harris, and almost at the same instant commenced firing a pistol at the deceased. I stood almost petrified while two shots were fired. I then recovered my composure and ran back to the laundry and screamed. The other girls came toward the hallway. That is all I saw.

This statement does not deviate materially from that made by her Monday.

Mr. Borden, Harris's employer, visited Acting Chief Conlin yesterday, and in a long talk evinced his interest in the search for the murderers and formally offered a reward of $10,000 for their arrest and conviction. He said he had formed no theory in regard to the crime.

### ARE THESE THE MURDERERS?

#### Two Men Who May Have Been Robbing the Neighborhood.

Louis Dittmeier, a peddler, who said he lived at 622 East Thirteenth Street, and Edward Burft, who gave an address in East Fortieth Street, were arrested late last night. In Dittmeier's pocket was found a card case that was identified as the property of Dr. Bissell.

The police, early this morning, said that possibly these men have been making a systematic tour of the neighborhood, and may be the two who were concerned in the Harris murder.

There was somewhat of a scare late yesterday afternoon in and around West Fifty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, when it was learned that in broad daylight a couple of enterprising individuals had made forcible entrance into the dwelling house of Dr. J. B. Bissell, at 15 West Fifty-eighth Street, undeterred by the fact that Thomas Byrnes, until Sunday Chief of Police of the City of New-York, lived in the adjoining house.

It happened that Mrs. Bissell discovered the thieves before they were able to secure any plunder, although they were at the time engaged in the pleasurable task of investigating the contents of the doctor's desk. They, however, managed to make their escape before Mrs. Bissell could give the alarm, and up to a late hour last night had not been captured, although the police assert that they are making a diligent search for them.

Interest was added to the affair when first reported by a rumor that the two men engaged in the attempted robbery answered the description of the men supposed to have murdered Ferdinand Harris, Mr. Borden's negro under butler, Monday afternoon. Both the police and Dr. Bissell scout this theory. The former claim that the men who murdered Harris would hardly have the nerve to perpetrate a robbery in the same precinct within twenty-four hours, while Dr. Bissell, having been visited by sneak thieves and burglars three times since last October, and therefore having some experience in the matter, put it down as a simple case of sneak thief, in which opinion he is supported by Acting Captain Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Dr. Bissell, when seen last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"It is all nonsense to suppose these men were the murderers of Harris. They were sneak thieves, and very slick ones at that. The only mysterious point about the whole matter is how they obtained entrance to the house. I had gone to a wedding, and my wife was up stairs preparing to follow, when she heard a noise on the parlor floor. She went down stairs and found one man holding open the front door and the other in my study, ransacking my desk. She did not faint, as stated in the afternoon papers, but called to the servants for help. The men ran away, and the only description my wife is able to give is that one was dressed in a blue suit of clothes and wore a derby hat, and that both were of medium height. Absolutely nothing was taken, although there were many articles of value on my desk, and in one of the drawers were a number of checks.

Notwithstanding the fact that we live next door to ex-Superintendent Byrnes we have not enjoyed immunity from thieves, for we have thrice been visited by robbers since last October. On their last visit they took with them a hundred-dollar overcoat."

## THE UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

### Anniversary Meeting Held in Boston Yesterday—Officers Elected for the Coming Year.

BOSTON, May 28.—The seventeenth anniversary of the American Unitarian Association was largely attended to-day. The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance on hand of $732. The invested funds of the association amount to something over $256,000.

Mrs. B. Ward Dix addressed the association briefly on the progress that has been made in Unitarianism in the last fifty years. She described many notable events in the life of the society that she had witnessed, which had been brought about, she said, by the strength of men and the tenderness of women.

A report was received from the committee to which had been submitted certain proposed changes in the by-laws. One, denying to life members hereafter created the right to vote in meetings of the association, provoked much discussion, one argument in opposition to the proposed change being that it would shut out from the association a large number of men who are needed as contributors of money. In support of a change, it was urged that life membership is growing so rapidly and unduly that the delegate members have but small influence in the association.

Mr. Blanchard of Concord moved, as an amendment, that no church shall have a life membership of more than fifty.

On motion of the Rev. M. J. Savage, it was voted to lay the whole matter on the table for one year.

The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John D. Long of Hingham, Mass.; Vice Presidents—Horace G. Wadlin of Reading, Mass.; the Hon. Joseph W. Symonds of Portland, Me.; the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, LL. D., of New-York; Judge Thomas J. Morris of Baltimore; the Hon. Daniel L. Shorey of Chicago; the Hon. Horace Davis of San Francisco; Secretary—The Rev. George Batchelor of Lowell, Mass.; Assistant Secretary—George W. Fox of Boston; Treasurer—George W. Stone of Wilmington, Del.; Directors for Three Years—Mrs. Stephen H. Bullard of Boston, the Rev. Ellery C. Butler of Quincy, Mass.; John Mason Little of Boston; Arthur T. Lyman of Boston; Henry B. Wells of Plainfield, N. J., and the Rev. William W. Fean of Chicago.

### To Supply Antidiphtheric Serum.

The French Consul General, M. Druwaert, has received the following from the French Foreign Department:

The "Institut Pasteur" is now able to forward bottles of antidiphtheric serum to any person desirous of getting a supply of that new remedy against diphtheria, under the following prices and conditions:

One bottle, containing ten cubic centimeters, three francs; one bottle, containing twenty cubic centimeters, six francs. For the United States, parcels containing five bottles of twenty centimeters, (weight 350 grammes,) can be forwarded as samples, (postal charge eight cents.) Orders must be sent to Mr. Yvon, at the "Institut Pasteur," 18 Rue Dutot, Paris, France, with a postal money order for the amount of the parcel and the postal charges.

### Church Temperance Companies Drill.

An exhibition drill was given last evening in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, in West Thirty-fourth Street, by six companies of the Church Temperance League of the Protestant Episcopal churches of this city.

The companies consisted of boys and young men, who were dressed in blue uniforms, and in place of muskets the cadets carried swords. The companies were reviewed by Bishop Potter and Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church.

### Superb Decoration Day Excursion from Foot Liberty Street.

To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Five hours in the Pennsylvania mountains. An exhilarating ride through a picturesque region. Special train, with lunch car, leaves station foot Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. and Brooklyn from annex station, foot Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M. Fare from New-York, $2.25; from Brooklyn, $2.40.—Adv.

# WOULD CRIMINALS RETURN

## Police Commissioners Consider the Abolition of Stool-Pigeons.

## MR. PARKER OPPOSES SUCH A COURSE

### Men of Experience Think a Change of Method Would Make the Lawless Classes Bolder to Commit Crimes.

The question of whether the stool-pigeon system of catching habitual criminals is to be retained or discarded is now engaging the attention of the Police Commissioners.

It has been suggested that one of the four Commissioners is not in accord with his colleagues in his views on this subject; that he considers it unjustifiable to have criminals on the city pay roll; that all negotiations between the criminal classes and the public protectors of life and property must necessarily be immoral.

Against these views are placed the acknowledged success which the stool-pigeon system has had in ridding New-York City of gangs of organized criminals; the fear which all criminals have of going back to their old haunts in New-York City after the commission of a serious crime; the data which have been collected by this method of the characters, habits, pursuits, occupations, and pleasures of criminals before they have committed the crimes which made them notorious, and the possession of which has made their subsequent capture a much easier matter than it would otherwise have been.

It has been recalled that before the present method of catching criminals was organized into a system habitual criminals were accustomed to hunt in "mobs," as they called in their slang the associations of three, four, or more men for criminal acts. This practice was ultimately broken up in this city by constant espionage of suspected persons and the confidential relations which were established between the Detective Bureau and the jackals and mistresses of criminals. For a long time the criminal who desired to be successful in escaping detection in this city was forced to lead a life as solitary and as self-denying as that of an Eastern monk. The adage, there is "honor among thieves," was demonstrated not only to be false, but to be the direct opposite of the real truth.

"In case the present Police Board should decide by a majority vote to hunt criminals without the aid of their kind, there are many men of experience on the police force who fear that the results will be similar to those which attend hunting ducks with a brass band. If there should be such a radical change of method as abandoning all acquaintanceship with the criminal classes and their families it is thought that the criminals so long cowed by the mystery which shrouded their capture and the secrecy which concealed the hand of their betrayers will gradually grow bolder again and make fresh combinations for the perpetration of crime and outrage, trusting to the Quixotic observance of the rules of war by the Police Board and its subordinates.

Commissioner Parker is certainly not to be counted upon to give his support to any such theories. In an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday he declared himself unreservedly in favor of any or all the methods now in use for the capture of criminals, and of supplementing them whenever he thinks he can add to their efficiency.

"Personally, I am not in favor of consulting criminals as to how they shall be caught," said Commissioner Parker. "The matter has been discussed informally, but nothing has been settled. I consider the use of stool pigeons necessary, advisable, and legitimate.

"The present system is a common-sense one as far as it goes. To catch habitual criminals you must first know as much about them and their haunts as possible. You must be able to get a correct knowledge of their movements, so that the absence or presence of a particular one on a particular night may be taken either as a clue to be followed or as absolute proof of his innocence of a crime that has been committed elsewhere.

"I have no sympathy with mawkishness in catching criminals. If a man has committed no crime, or does not intend to commit any, he has no fear of stool pigeons or detectives, or any of the machinery for the detection of crime. There is an old saying that it is always the wounded bird that flutters, and it is true. A criminal pure and simple who fears the methods which result in putting him behind prison bars.

"There is an impression in some quarters that the use of stool pigeons is both immoral and illegal. As to its morality, I consider that it does not contravene any moral precept. The stool pigeon does not incite any person to commit a crime, but furnishes information as to crimes which have already been committed. I consider the morality question, therefore, resolves itself into one of expediency.

"As to the legal aspect of the question, it is well to bear in mind that the State cannot compound a felony. The present Penal Code of New-York State was founded on an old English statute, and its provisions in regard to compounding a felony have remained practically the same ever since. A person, to commit this crime, must accept some valuable consideration for hushing up the crime or evading the prosecution of it before he is liable to the pains and penalties affixed to it.

"But the State, like the King, can do no wrong, and may grant immunity to Jack if he betrays Tom and Bob in a case where all three were united in a burglary. Moreover, the Police Department has discretion in such matters, and may even let Jack go scot-free if the betrayal is secret. The only other person under our laws who possesses similar powers is the District Attorney, who may make an agreement with Jack if he turns State's evidence not to prosecute him for his offense.

"I may add," concluded Commissioner Parker, speaking earnestly, "that no man in the Detective Bureau need fear that his position will be changed on account of the retirement of Mr. Byrnes. The vacancies which will naturally occur in the bureau will be filled with men of as much intelligence and education as the civil service rules and the resources of the department will permit. I believe that the true method of catching the higher grade of criminals is to employ men who will be able to comprehend their grooves of thought, and thus reason out what motive might prompt them to commit a crime, and what methods they would naturally take to conceal their complicity in it."

President Roosevelt, when asked for his views on the advisability or non-advisability of abandoning stool-pigeon methods, replied:

"We have not had time to discuss the matter fully, and I really cannot state my views for the present. We are considering the subject of the Detective Bureau along with other questions, and I cannot say when we shall arrive at any decision in a shape to be communicated to the public."

Secretary Babcock of the Custom House Civil Service Board is expected to have a conference with the Commissioners to-day, and by next week it is thought that the mental examination of the candidates will begin.

Charges were preferred yesterday by Acting Chief Conlin against Louis Both, a patrolman, who is alleged to have clubbed John Phillips of 460 Third Avenue, a blind peddler, on the evening of May 19 so badly that Phillips had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The charge preferred by Dr. Parkhurst's society against Capt. Eakins, which prevented favorable action upon his application for retirement, is neglect of duty in failing to suppress a number of disorderly houses. The date of the trial is set for next Tuesday.

The charges were drawn up by Frank Moss, and specify, on information and belief, that between Jan. 1 and May 17 of the present year he allowed a large number of disorderly houses to be conducted openly and flagrantly, and failed to report them to the Superintendent of Police or to arrest the inmates, in accordance with the law.

A list of the alleged disorderly houses is then given, running from Thirteenth Street to Bond Street, and including addresses in many of the streets running north and south of Broadway, as far west as Thompson Street. The second specification mentions the particular disorderly houses which have at present excise licenses. The other specifications repeat and vary these charges, until the seventh one is reached, which charges that he was personally notified of the character of many of these houses.

Sergt. John Taylor of the Steamboat Squad, who gave evidence before the Lexow committee of having received money from steamship companies and of having given it to former Inspectors, made an application to be retired yesterday, which was refused. Charges were immediately preferred against Taylor, and he will be tried next Friday.

## BURIED IN THE POTTER'S FIELD

### Ex-Alderman E. S. Morrell of Brooklyn, Once Wealthy, Died in Destitution, Cared For Only by His Landlord.

It was learned yesterday in Brooklyn that on Monday the body of ex-Alderman Elijah S. Morrell was buried by the Board of Charities and Correction in the Potter's Field. That was the first intimation that any of his political friends had that he had been sick and in destitute circumstances.

Mr. Morrell was seventy-six years old. He was at one time a prosperous produce merchant, and lived in the Second Ward, Brooklyn, where he became prominently identified with politics. He became an Alderman, and was afterward appointed Superintendent of the Kings County Poor. After retiring from political life he lost most of his money in speculation. He was finally reduced to poverty, and his family deserted him. He lived alone for a number of years, and derived a meagre support from the Department of Charities and Correction, which allowed him $2 a week.

He rented a room last January from David D. Pugh of 603 Myrtle Avenue, paying for it with the money which the Charities Department allowed him. As he had no other source of revenue, Mr. Pugh gave him his meals. The old man became ill about two months ago, and was so feeble that he could not walk. He refused to go to the hospital, and Mr. and Mrs. Pugh took care of him. He required so much attention that Mrs. Pugh became sick, and a week ago Mr. Pugh removed him to a room in the rear of his hardware store, at 137 Spencer Street.

Mr. Pugh notified Benjamin F. Smith of 54 Central Place, a brother-in-law of Mr. Morrell, of the sick man's condition, and Mr. Smith called upon him, but said he was unable to take care of Mr. Morrell.

Mr. Morrell became worse, and on Friday morning Mr. Pugh called in a doctor to attend him. The doctor pronounced his illness pneumonia, and said he could not live another day. That evening Mr. Morrell died.

Mr. Pugh notified the Coroner, and obtained a permit to have the body sent to the Morgue. The following afternoon Mr. Smith called, with a permit to send Mr. Morrell to the City Hospital, and, was told that he was too late. Mr. Smith said he had no money to bury his brother-in-law, and the body was sent to the Morgue, where it remained until Monday, when it was buried in the Potter's Field.

## HIGH-SCHOOL PRINCIPAL CHOSEN

### John Mickleborough, Head of Brooklyn Public School No. 9, Selected to Take Charge of the Boys' School.

John Mickleborough, Principal of Brooklyn Public School No. 9, was elected Principal of the Brooklyn Boys' High School yesterday to succeed Alexander G. McAllister, who retired several months ago.

This action was taken by the Boys' High School Committee, which met at the residence of Chairman John Y. Culyer, in Ninth Avenue, near Prospect Park.

There were two candidates, upon whom the committee was evenly divided. They were Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Public School No. 19, and Lawrence H. Hull of Lawrenceville, N. J. The objection to Mr. Hull was that he was a non-resident, but his friends in the committee refused to support Prof. Gunnison, although he is one of the best public-school teachers in the service. After a number of ballots, which resulted in no choice, it was decided to withdraw both candidates, and all voted for Prof. Mickleborough. His selection will have to be indorsed by the Teachers' Committee and then by the Board of Education.

Mr. Mickleborough lives at 480 Putnam Avenue. He is fifty-five years old and married. He was formerly a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in Cincinnati, but abandoned the pulpit for the school. He taught awhile in that city, but eleven years ago moved to Brooklyn, and was soon afterward appointed Principal of Public School No. 9, at Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue. There he has been ever since. He is regarded as one of the most efficient school Principals in Brooklyn.

## STERILIZED MILK IN PLENTY

### The Straus Laboratory Is Completed—Aid for Other Cities.

The Nathan Straus sterilized milk laboratory, which has just been finished, at 151 Avenue C, is said to be the most comprehensive plant of its kind in the world.

For two years the work of supplying sterilized milk to the masses has been in the experimental stage, but it is now a demonstrated success. Last Summer it was impossible to meet the demand, but the new laboratory, which contains 4,800 square feet of floor space, has facilities for producing enough sterilized milk to supply all the sick children in New-York City.

In Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Yonkers sterilizing plants have been erected, and the work prosecuted successfully on the same method and by the same kind of apparatus as that used at the Straus laboratory.

The apparatus and method were originated with this laboratory, and if any one should desire information with the intention of using the process it will be cheerfully sent on application; if, however, any one wishes to engage in the treatment of milk by this method it would be best to spend a short time at the laboratory, where every help in acquiring practical knowledge of the subject will be afforded gratuitously.

Many letters have been received asking for instruction in sterilizing milk, but it is not easy to convey a clear idea of practical details in writing.

## TO FIGHT BROOKLYN SALOONS

### Compared with Some Men, McKane Called a Patriotic Citizen.

A number of Brooklyn clergymen, representing different denominations, met in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Fulton Street, near Bond Street, Brooklyn, last evening and organized the Christian Anti-Saloon League of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church was elected President, and the Rev. Dr. C. L.

# READY TO SELECT TEAMS

## Conditions Under Which The Times Big Relay Race Will Be Held.

## THREE STATES TO BE REPRESENTED

### All Officials Selected for the Relay Points and All Details Completed—Much Interest in the Contest.

Eighteen picked road riders, representing the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, will have a rare race from this city to Riverton, N. J., on Saturday, June 8. They will comprise the teams in the second annual 150-mile bicycle race promoted by The New-York Times. Each man will ride twenty-five miles, each State having a representative in every relay.

Widespread interest has been created in this event, and thousands upon thousands of people are sure to watch its progress as it winds through the beautiful valleys and over the fertile hills of Jersey.

Not a single member of a team will be made known for some days to come, but each State is certain to have a sterling representative. New-Jersey won last year, but it will be different this time if New-York or Pennsylvania can make it so.

The Keystone State Team Committee has gone about the work of selecting a team in a thoroughly systematic manner, and it is possible that the Quakers will carry off the honors. They will do their best, at any rate, and as for the others, the natural rivalry between them makes this certain.

All of the essential details of the contest have been settled, and it only remains now for the Team Committee to complete its work, and the battle of the pedals can then go on. A special committee of members of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City has had all the arrangements in hand, and the thorough manner in which it has proceeded has produced a most satisfactory result.

The list of officials was completed yesterday, there being a set for each relay point. The list follows:

NEW-YORK—STARTING POINT.

Referee—I. B. Potter, Chief Consul New-York Division, L. A. W.
Judge—Frank Eveland, President Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City.

Robert Gentle.

Starter—Henry N. Cary, managing editor The New-York Times.
Representing the Hudson County Wheelmen—W. E. Clarke.

PATERSON—END OF FIRST RELAY.

Judge—P. R. Bevan, President Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson.
Timer—Oscar Herby, President Keystone Cycle Club, Paterson.
Scorer—R. E. Horton, President East Side Wheelmen, Paterson.
Starter—R. R. Chiswell, Vice Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., Paterson.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—W. Vreeland.

MORRISTOWN—END OF SECOND RELAY.

Judge—Walter P. Savage, President Sahodalica Wheelmen, Morristown.
Timer—Harry Culvert, President Boonton Athletic Club, Boonton.
Scorer—W. K. Muchmore, Vice Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., Morristown.
Starter—E. A. Quayle, Mayor of Morristown.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Van V. Mesereau.

WHEATSHEAF HOTEL—END OF THIRD RELAY.

Judge—Robert Gentle, Chief Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W.
Timer—E. Allen Smith, President Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark.
Scorer—Herbert W. Knight, President Essex Wheelmen, Newark.
Starter—Charles C. McBride, Elizabeth Wheelmen, Elizabeth.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—O. M. Cobanks.

WOODLAWN—END OF FOURTH RELAY.

Judge—H. Iredell, D. D. S., Vice Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., New-Brunswick.
Timer—Walter Rice, D. D. S., New-Brunswick Wheelmen, New-Brunswick.
Scorer—A. A. Blish, New-Brunswick Wheelmen, New-Brunswick.
Starter—Miss Abby Rollins, New-Brunswick Lady Cyclers, New-Brunswick.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Madison Alling.

J. F. Fitch,

TRENTON—END OF FIFTH RELAY.

Judge—F. H. Lalor, President Mercer County Wheelmen, Trenton.
Timer—Mrs. A. F. Williams, President Mercer County Lady Cyclers, Trenton.
Scorer—James C. Tattersall, Secretary-Treasurer New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., Trenton.
Starter—Robert V. Whitehead of Trenton Savings Bank.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Robert Wobcke.

RIVERTON—FINISH.

Judge—S. A. Boyle, Chief Consul Pennsylvania Division, L. A. W.
Scorer—C. W. Davis, President Riverton Athletic Association.
Timer—William E. Tucker, President A. C. C. of Philadelphia.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Edward H. Smith.

As will be seen by the names of the above officials, they comprise only the best element in cycling, a fact which cannot but lend additional importance to the race. The two ladies who officiate will be among the first of their sex to serve at cycling events. Both are most estimable women, and genuine enthusiasts over cycling.

An effort has been made to have the entire course patrolled by wheelmen on the day of the race, and the indications are that most of the distance will be lined with riders of the silent steed. These will keep the relay men on the proper route, and many will assist in pacing them.

The rules governing the contest, as compiled by the Race Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen, are as follows:

1. Each relay will consist of three men, one each from New-York, (blue,) New-Jersey, (red,) and Pennsylvania, (white.)
2. Upon the arrival of the first two men of any relay the three men constituting the next relay will be started.
3. Points will be scored as follows: First man to arrive, 15 points; second, 10; third, 5.
4. Each rider will have his tag marked by the official scorer at the end of each relay, and his score marked on the next man's tab, representing the same State, so that the total points will be carried along to the finish.
5. Each rider must follow the course as per route given.
6. Dead heats will score even—12½ or 7½ points, as the case may be.
7. All decisions will rest entirely with the judge at each relay point.

These rules are similar, save in a few instances, to those under which the first annual relay race was run last June. The success of that event was most emphatic, and left little room for improvement in the arrangements.

The race over the entire course in advance of the teams between A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn and F. M. Dampman of Philadelphia, for a special prize offered by the Riverton Athletic Association, should in itself prove a great attraction. They will start one hour in advance of the teams, and the one making the best time will win. It is optional whether they start alone or together.

### THE STATE COMMITTEES.

#### Wheelmen Who Will Select the Teams for the Relay Runs.

The task of selecting the teams to represent New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania in The New-York Times relay bicycle race has been placed in the hands of three committees, comprising some of the most favorably known wheelmen in the three States.

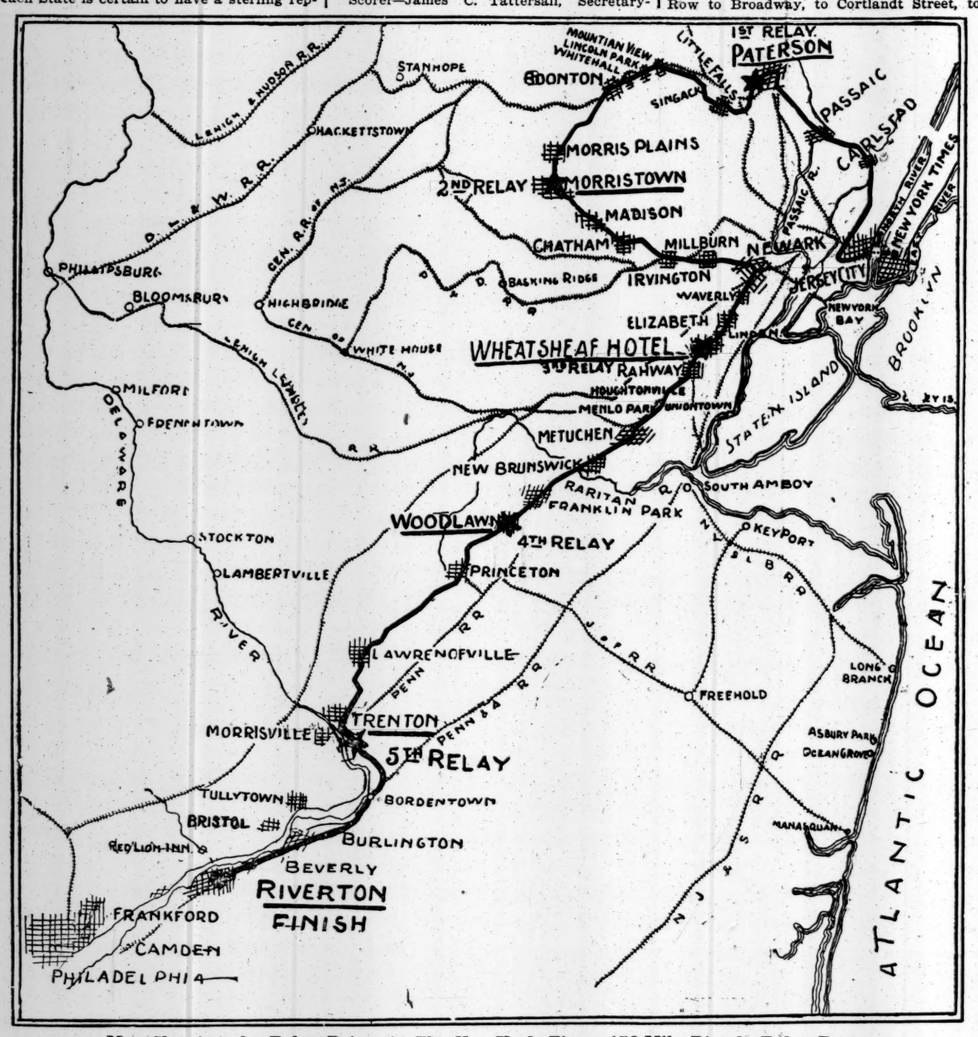
The Empire State Committee, for instance, comprises J. F. Fitch, President Riverside Wheelmen; W. O. Tate, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; J. P. Haight, President Harlem Wheelmen; C. B. Staubach, Captain Manhattan Bicycle Club; George A. Needham, Captain Kings County Wheelmen.

Mr. Fitch is chairman of the committee, and Mr. Tate the Secretary. The former is as well and favorably known, perhaps, as any wheelman who might be mentioned in the Metropolitan district. He has been President of the Riverside Wheelmen for several terms, and that in itself is a guarantee of the high esteem in which he is held. The Riverside Club is rated as the most prominent in the Metropolis, and with its rapid rise, the name of President Fitch is synonymous.

P. S. Collins is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee. He is now Vice President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a young man and justly popular in the Quaker City cycling circles. Associated with Mr. Collins on the Pennsylvania Committee are G. F. Weise, Secretary, Pennsylvania Bicycle Club; Joseph Estoclet, Quaker City Wheelmen; Barton Keyser, Wissahickon Wheelmen, and A. G. Powell, Official Handicapper of the League of American Wheelmen.

Chief Consul Robert Gentle of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen is the Chairman of the New-Jersey Committee. Every cyclist in the State knows him. He is doing much for the division, and the wheelmen respect and admire him. His associates comprise cyclists who are known from one end of the State to the other. They are A. H. Chamberlain, Captain, Union County Roadsters; Frederick Keer, President A. C. C. of New-Jersey; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club, and R. R. Chiswell, Tourist Cycle Club.

The New-York Committee had a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. Glowing reports were made on the prospects for a crack team. A large string of entries is in and it was said the team would be announced on Monday afternoon.



Map Showing the Relay Points in The New-York Times 150-Mile Bicycle Relay Race.

### RELAYS DESCRIBED FOR RACERS.

#### Ground Over Which the Cyclists Will Pedal in the Tri-State Contest.

In order to give the relay teams a concise description of the route, a synopis has been arranged for their benefit. It will probably not be necessary to study it very closely, because the course will, no doubt, be well patrolled by local wheelmen, knowing every foot of the way. However, to be on the safe side, the synopsis is given as follows:

Start from the office of The New-York Times at 9 A. M., and proceed down Park Row to Broadway, to Cortlandt Street, to ferry; by ferry to foot of Exchange Place, Jersey City. Up Exchange Place to Hudson Street, turn left to Grand Street, turn right along Grand Street to Communipaw Avenue, to Boulevard; turn right along Boulevard to Townley Avenue, left to country road, through to Carlstadt; turn left up hill to hotel in Rutherford, turn right and go two blocks; turn left to Park Avenue, turn right to River Road, crossing bridge over Passaic River, to Main Street, Passaic; turn right along Main Street, crossing Erie Railway tracks, near station. Continue along Main Street to the left of the Station, out pike past Clifton Race Track into Main Street, Paterson, following same to Market Street, turning to left to Spruce Street; turn right up short hill to Little Falls Road, then turn to left out the same about one-eighth mile to the finish post. First relay point.

To Morristown.—Start from point of last finish, along Little Falls Road to Little Falls, to Singac, to Mountain View, to Lincoln Park, making approach along canal; to Whitehall, to Montville, to Boonton. At Main Street turn to the left, over canal bridge, turning to the right at the large brick mill, crossing the tracks and past station of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad; then turn up hill to left, again crossing the same tracks to the left about half a mile on, then to Littleton, (watch for the abrupt turn, first right, then left;) to Morris Plains, turning to the left near station, straight ahead for Morristown, turning right at Park, and finish opposite same. Second relay point.

To Wheatsheaf Hotel.—Start from finish point of last relay, turning left at Church Street, to Madison Avenue, along Madison Avenue to Madison, to Chatham, to Millburn, through Millburn, over the Irvington-Millburn course to Irvington. Here take Clinton Avenue at right into Newark, to Wright Street, turning to the right to Frelinghuysen Avenue, again turning to the right, straight out to Boulevard, to North Broad Street, Elizabeth; turn left to Westfield Avenue, right to Cherry Street, left to St. George (or Rahway) Avenue, out same to Wheatsheaf Hotel, about one-eighth mile west of tracks of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Third relay point.

To Woodlawn.—Start from finish point of last relay on to Rahway, via St. George Avenue, through Rahway, crossing the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the left about one mile west, skirting tracks on your right, to Menlo Park, going to right under tracks of Pennsylvania Railroad, then turning left over rustic bridge on to Metuchen; then straight ahead to bridge over Pennsylvania Railroad, crossing same and turning right straight along macadam road to New-Brunswick, entering same via Albany Street, to French Street, to pike out same, through Franklin Park, to Woodlawn. Fourth relay point.

To Trenton.—Start from the finish point of last relay, along pike, about three-fourths mile, turning abruptly to the left, out road to and through Kingston, over Stoney Brook, straight ahead to Princeton, going through Princeton via Nassau Street, and passing Princeton Inn, on your right, to and out Lawrenceville pike, through same to junction of Princeton Avenue, down Princeton Avenue, turn left to Mulberry Street, to Clinton, left to Olden Avenue, to Greenwood Avenue, right to Clinton, left to Dye, turn right to Broad, out to finish, little beyond tollgate. Fifth and last relay.

To the Finish—Riverton.—Start from finish of last relay, out Broad Street, past White Horse Hotel, turn right beyond wheelwright shop, down hill over iron bridge, bearing to the right into Bordentown, via Park Street; turn left at Farnsworth Street and out same three-fourths mile, and turn to the right, to Three Tuns, to fork of road, taking right hand road to Bustleton, to Five Points, across the tracks of Mount Holly traction road, over iron bridge left into Main Street, Burlington, going along side of tracks of railroad past station, on right, to about town line, then take road bearing to left, and at tollgate take right-hand road, crossing railroad, then into and through Beverly, crossing iron drawbridge at Riverside, keeping railroad to your left into Riverton, crossing tracks little past station, into the grounds and on to track of Riverton Athletic Association, finishing last half mile on track. End of race.

### THE HUDSON COUNTY'S CIRCULAR.

#### Wheelmen in Three States Officially Notified of Details of the Race.

Under this date The Times Race Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen has sent out to the cyclists of the three States the following self-explanatory circular, with inclosures:

HUDSON COUNTY WHEELMEN,
111 Belmont Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J., May 29, 1895.

To the Wheelmen of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey:

Herewith please find a description of the route, by relays, of The New-York Times Second Annual Tri-State 150-Mile Relay Bicycle Race, to be run on Saturday, June 8, starting from the office of The New-York Times promptly at 9 A. M., and finishing upon the splendid quarter-mile track of the Riverton Athletic Association, at Riverton, N. J.

The rules governing the race and the names of the officials, with the several State committees to select the teams to represent their respective States in the race, are also given to you, together with an excellent map of the course.

We earnestly solicit your aid in making this relay race a grand success. Turn out upon June 8 and encourage and pilot the racers along their way. See that no wrong turns are made.

F. M. Dampmann of Philadelphia and A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn will start an hour in advance of the relay race in a contest for the "best time" over the entire distance. Help them along also.

The New-York Times has done much to encourage cycling, therefore it behooves us all to now do our part as wheelmen.

Read The Times for further details pertaining to the race. Fraternally yours,

ED. H. SMITH, Chairman; VAN V. MERSEREAU, Secretary; FRANK EVELAND, THEODORE F. MERSELES, MADISON ALLING, R. H. WOBCKE, W. E. CLARKE, GEORG HARTHMANN, E. C. SCHNITZER, O. W. COBANKS, W. VREELAND, Committee.

### NEW-JERSEY'S STATE MEET.

#### Team Race for New-York Times Prizes Will Be a Feature.

TRENTON, May 28.—New-Jersey's capital city is preparing to receive, with its accustomed hospitality, the wheelmen of the New-Jersey Division next Saturday. It is the combined meet of the New-Jersey Division and the Mercer County Wheelman. For the last twelve years the Mercer County Wheelmen have had an annual run of sufficient importance to attract wheelmen from all over the State and New-York and Pennsylvania. Two years ago it gave the New-Jersey Division one of the best meets it ever had.

The Mercer County Wheelmen have always been a wide-awake organization, but now it is one of the largest clubs in the State, and lives in the biggest house, too. There are 320 active wheelmen bearing the club colors, and even socially it is the strongest of the many clubs here. It is in better condition now to entertain wheelmen, for it occupies the largest clubhouse in the city.

Two years ago it was comfortable in the North Warren Clubhouse, but increasing membership caused the selection of new quarters. The Social Club, which was headquarters for State officials and prominent men of the State, was embarrassed by dissension, which caused its dissolution. The wheelmen had courage enough to take it, and by hard work have made it the cozy club of Central New-Jersey.

The clubhouse is on State Street, which leads to the State House, and is diagonally opposite the Post Office. Division headquarters will be established in this clubhouse, and all the meetings will be held there.

The meet really begins on Friday night, when the semi-annual gathering of the Board of Officers of the division will be held. The local Consuls have been invited to meet with the board and participate in the discussions. This meeting is preparatory for the general meeting of the division at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, when considerable business of importance is to be transacted. The committee have sent out special cards urging all the members to attend this meeting.

There is to be a street parade after the meeting. Chief Consul Robert Gentle is to be the Marshal, and he has selected as his Chief of Staff Vice Consul R. R. Chiswell. The staff bugler will come from the ranks of the Mercer men. He is L. D. Closson, who has won fame at other State meets. The Adjutant will be Capt. T. W. Obart, who is now at the head of Mercers. The parade is expected to move at 10 o'clock sharp, so reads the schedule, and the league clubs will have the right of line in the order of their seniority. A mounted platoon of police will be one of the features of the parade. The route will take the wheelmen not only over the principal streets, but pass the historical points such as the Trenton Battle Monument and the State House.

The races will take place at the Trenton Driving Park, which is just outside of the city, accessible by a good pike and by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad direct. The company promises five-minute trains. This track is unusually fine. Zimmerman rode on it several times, and pronounced it the finest half-mile track in the State. There is a comfortable grand stand for the spectators, a judges' stand that affords a most excellent view of the course, and good quarters for the racers and their trainers.

Members of the club and the citizens have contributed liberally to the list of prizes. The aggregate value of the list is $1,200, and $700 of this amount is to go for real diamonds, which will be given for the three principal races, which are the half-mile scratch, the one-mile scratch, and the one-mile handicap in Class B. City Clerk Edward Murray and City Controller Howard S. Titus, both members, give the first prize in the half-mile scratch, which is silverware.

The principal event will be The New-York Times club team race, two miles, Class A. The winning club will receive a handsome silk banner and the individual winner a handsome Times gold medal.

The individual winner will be the contestant making the most points, the points being scored at the end of each lap.

The Racing Board that has been arranging the details of the meet consists of three wheelmen well known to all New-Jersey riders—Robert V. Whitehead, T. W. Obert, the Captain of the Mercers, and James C. Tattersall, the Secretary-Treasurer of the division.

The Times Individual Point Prize.

The officers on the track will be as follows: Referee—F. P. Prial of New-York. Judges—Frederick Kier, Newark, E. B. C.; R. R. Chiswell, Paterson T. C. C.; C. G. T. G. Tiel, Plainfield, C. W.; Timers—A. J. Briggs, Riverton, R. A. A.; C. H. Weeks, New-York, R. W.; Joseph Estoclet, Philadelphia, Q. C. W.; Scorers—O. P. Hanks, Trenton, M. C. W.; A. L. Chamberlain, Rahway, U. C. R.; Clerk of Course—A. L. Allen, Plainfield, C. W.

After the racing, the prizes will be delivered in a formal manner by the officers of the track to the winners at the clubhouse. A Reception Committee, consisting of many of the city and county officials and prominent citizens, with Robert V. Whitehead as Chairman, will look after the comfort of the guests on the track and at the clubhouse.

# CYCLISTS' DERBY RACE

## Great Crowd Expected at Millburn-Irvington Contest.

## MANY FAST RIDERS TO COMPETE

### A New-York Times Prize for the Winner—Excellent Practice Work of Several of the Cracks.

NEWARK, May 28.—There was a steady stream of cyclists flowing out of Clinton Avenue this afternoon, en route to the famous Irvington-Millburn course, over which, on Thursday, there promises to be such a grand struggle for first honors in this classic road race. Interest in the cyclists' Derby seems to have been suddenly kindled anew, for everybody is asking about it, and wondering who will be the winner.

Nobody has yet tried to answer this question, owing primarily to the fact that the handicaps have not been announced, and until these are known, the critics will not attempt a prediction. There are more really high-class riders entered than was the case last year, and if this means anything, the race should be a clinker from the start to the finish.

If the starters can be satisfactorily maneuvered, the long-mark men will get a-going by 11 A. M., and soon after the noon hour the winner should be known to the anxious spectators. But, if this year's race is anything like its predecessors, there will be the usual delay, and the later arrivals along the scene will have cause to congratulate themselves for their tardiness.

Many people have expressed their intention of going to see the handicap on their bicycles, but, if they will take the advice of one who has been there before, they will use old wheels, and leave their best

A. H. Barnett.

wheels at home. While on the course at Hilton Plain this afternoon, a reporter for The New-York Times was informed by a white-haired cyclist that the crowd would be a record breaker in point of size, "and," added the old fellow, "there'll be many a wheel smashed in the promiscuous gathering. Folks who have fancy wheels had better leave them at home, for there's no knowing what accident will befall you on the road after the race is over, when everybody tries to get away at once. No, Sir, take my advice and leave your wheel at home on Decoration Day."

The course was pretty well filled up late this afternoon, when the sightseers from this city rode out Clinton Avenue to see the cracks practicing over the course. They saw a number of young men astride of spidery-looking wheels, bundled up in sweaters so that it was impossible to discover their identity. They did no fast riding, and

F. J. Titus.

seemed bent only on seeing how slow they could go without falling off. This did not satisfy the spectators, who went out expecting to see some fast trials.

A majority of those quartered along the course did their fast work early in the day. A. H. Barnett, the winner last year, did the entire distance in 1:17:40, aided by pacemakers over a part of the journey. He is in fine condition, and is regarded as having an excellent chance to win. His time last year was 1:11:18, which stands as the record for the route.

Of course, this time was not particularly good compared with the record, but it goes to show, nevertheless, that Barnett is riding pretty well.

Titus, the famous hour rider, is quartered at one of the little hotels which fringe the course. He is in prime condition, and is reported to have made good time over the course this morning. "Charley" Earl of the Liberty Wheelmen is said to be riding fast, and it is known that he entertains a hope of being close up at the finish.

Luettgens, the young Hartford crack, who last year got The New-York Times medal in the twenty-five-mile race over the Elizabeth-Rahway course, for making the best time, will be among the back-mark men to start. He rode remarkably well last year, but his training for this season's big road events has caused his friends to say: "Wait till you see 'im go by 'em."

Blauvelt, the old timer, is in rare shape, and says he will surprise more of the cracks than surprise him. He has been riding over the course for some time past, and knows every foot of it. "Tommy" Huges of Paterson is going well in his trainings. He has been in twenty-five-mile races before, and knows what they are like. By to-morrow afternoon it is expected that fully three-quarters of the prospective starters will be on the scene, waiting for the contest to begin.

The start and finish will be made in the same spot—at the clump of trees at the top of the long hill. The course, as most cyclists know, is a five-mile stretch, some of it being very hilly.

The New-York Times will give a gold medal of handsome design to the winner of the race, and it has already stirred up a strong desire among the fast men to win it.

Handicap men will not know what their marks will be till the morning of the race.

### ROUTE TO THE ROAD RACE.

#### Fine Cycle Streets from Newark to Irvington and on to Plainfield.

While it is by no means a difficult matter to reach the famous Irvington-Millburn course by wheel, it is deemed most advisable for those residing in this city and Brooklyn to make the start by going to Newark by rail, and thence to the course by wheel. Almost all of the New-Jersey runs start from Newark, and as a rider can take himself and his wheel to that point for fifteen cents by train from this city, it is considered almost a useless waste of time to go to that point by wheel.

For the benefit of those, however, who prefer making the entire trip by wheel, the route to Newark is given:

Cross by Desbrosses Street Ferry. Come down Eighth Avenue to Hudson Street and turn off at Desbrosses Street and go down to the river. Take the ferry to Jersey City; fare, three cents. Turn left in one block and at next corner, Grand Street, turn right and hold for about fifteen blocks; at top of hill and opposite fire engine house turn right into Communipaw Avenue; thence direct over the hill and down onto the Newark Plank Road, over the two bridges (no toll) entering Newark by River and by Market Street; distance, about six and one-half miles. Except the two and a half miles of plank road, which is bad on pneumatic tires on account of splinters, the road is rough Belgian paving.

It is better to go from Jersey City by train. At Jersey City walk your wheel to the baggage room, show your ticket, get on the elevator, and, on arriving on the car level, walk to the baggage car, put the wheel in, and stay in the car with it until you get to Newark. You sign no papers nor get a check. Other railroads require you to sign a release of any responsibility on the part of the railroad. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has the same rules for cyclers as the Pennsylvania, and the employes of these roads are courteous and polite.

The corner of Broad and Market Streets in Newark is a spot from which any run of that city may be started. From this point take Broad Street to steep hill to High Street, turn left on High Street to electric car tracks, following same direct into Irvington. Turn left at car station in Irvington on Springfield Avenue, or by the better-known name, Irvington-Millburn course over which the most successful road races in this country have been held.

Those desirous of reaching the head of the course direct by train had better take the 8:30 A. M. or 10:30 A. M. train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Maplewood.

It is expected there will be a great run to Plainfield to witness the races on Crescent Oval, in the opening National Circuit meet after the Irvington-Millburn race. The ride from Millburn, at the western end of the road race course, along the foothills of the Watchung Mountains to Plainfield, is beyond question one of the finest trips in this section, both from a scenic aspect and in consideration of the perfect macadamized highways.

It may possibly be helpful to many of The Times's readers to have a concise description of the route, and here it is: Leaving Millburn, run to Springfield, one mile; at the end of the road from Millburn, turn to right to the old tavern, then to the left, and follow the direct road to Scotch Plains, six and one-half miles.

Keep always to the right at forks, and at the old churchyard cemetery in Scotch Plains follow macadam to left for two short blocks to flagpole. There turn to right, direct to Plainfield, two and one-half miles. In Plainfield, restaurants and repair shops will be found near the railroad station, and the race track is less than a mile from the centre of the city, out Park Avenue.

The return may be varied by taking South Avenue from Plainfield, crossing railroad at Westfield, direct to Elizabeth, thirteen miles, thence by road to Newark, or cars to the Metropolis.

### A TIMES MEDAL FOR NOVICES.

#### To be Won in a Mile Race at the New-York State Division Meet.

All affairs pertaining to the New-York State meet to be held at Manhattan Beach on June 15 are progressing finely. With nothing more than what the arrangements now made call for there will certainly be two days of excellent entertainment for visitors. The latest news from the committee is that it has received word from Austin Corbin that a special programme of fireworks will be arranged for the night following the races, and all persons showing league tickets will be admitted to the inclosure without payment.

The Entertainment Committee has about completed arrangements for a performance in the Grand Opera House on Friday night, and to this also league members will be admitted free.

These plans are the result of Chief Consul Potter's ideas. He believes in making league membership tickets worth something, and proposes to draw the line between those in the fold and those outside so emphatically that it will be felt in the pocketbook.

In connection with the races, it may be said the belief is gaining ground in certain quarters that the meet will be fully as enjoyable and almost as important as the national meet to be held at Asbury Park in July. The list of races is a fine one. The Class A events include a mile for novices, one-mile handicap, one and three mile State championships, and a five-mile metropolitan district championship. Of course, the championships will be scratch events. For Class B men only three races are slated—one-mile scratch, paced; one-mile handicap, and ten-mile scratch, paced.

Entries will close on Saturday, June 8, with F. W. Burns, 80 Times Building, New-York City. Mr. Burns is Chairman of the Race Committee. He announces that the State championships are open only to resident members of the New-York State Division. Every rider entering for a championship event is requested to give his league number in the entry blank.

Prizes of exceptional value and quality will be given in each event. The full list will be announced in the near future.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the artistic merit of The New-York Times medal for novices. This will be competed for at a distance of one mile, and according to Chairman Burns, "the field should be a good one for so handsome and desirable a trophy."

This medal differs in design from previous Times medals, and many who have seen it regard it as the prettiest of the series. It will be first prize in the event for novices, and there will be others.

Times Relay Medal.

For a part of the entertainment programme for the visitors the Committee on Tours has prepared a list of pleasure runs that no doubt will be largely patronized. There are six routes in the list for Sunday, June 16, and they are described as follows:

First—Run to Babylon and return. Distance, eighty miles. The start will be made from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, at 8 A. M., and will be in charge of Capt. George A. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen. The expense to each rider will be 75 cents.

Second—Run to Freeport, L. I., starting from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, at 9:30 A. M. Distance, forty-five miles. The expense for each rider will be 50 cents. This run will be led by Capt. Henry Volckner of the Paramount Wheelmen.

Third—Run to Yonkers, by way of Central Park, Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive, and Washington Bridge. This run will start from Bedford and Division Avenues, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., and will be in charge of Capt. John J. Barton of the Williamsburg Wheelmen. Distance, forty-five miles. The expense will be 85 cents each.

Fourth—Run to Roslyn, starting from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. Distance, fifty miles. Expense, 50 cents each. This run will be in charge of Capt. Bergen of the Bushwick Wheelmen.

Fifth—Run to Staten Island and Tottenville, including the sail across New-York Bay and Harbor. Total riding distance, thirty-five miles. Total expense, 80 cents each. This run will start from the arch at Prospect Park Plaza at 9 A. M., and will be led by Capt. Robert L. Smith of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Sixth—Run to the Oranges, taking in the famous Irvington and Millburn course, and route along the Passaic River. This run will start from the Brooklyn Bicycle Clubhouse, at 80 Hanson Place, at 8:30 A. M., and will be in charge of Waldo E. Fuller of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. This party may be joined at the foot of Chambers Street, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., at which time the boat leaves. Total riding distance will be about thirty-five miles, and the total expense $1.50 each.

Banner Presented by The New-York Times.

### BIG CARD FOR PLAINFIELD.

#### Many Entries Promise Fine Sport for the Crescent Wheelmen's Circuit Meet.

PLAINFIELD, May 28.—The fine three-lap track at Crescent Oval is in better condition for the opening National Circuit meet on Memorial Day than it ever was before. A new top dressing of native loam has improved the course wonderfully, and its possibilities in the speed line are unlimited. Joe Harrison of Asbury Park did a practice mile in 2:19 yesterday, with pacing by George Cobb.

There have been many meets held in this vicinity, but that of Thursday, for which the Crescent Wheelmen have been working so earnestly, gives every promise of being a record-breaker. The circuit fliers are here, with but few exceptions, and this assures first-class sport. A party of fifteen cycling celebrities reached here from the Southwest last evening. It includes the Spalding team—Walter C. Sanger, L. D. Cabanne, and "Dave" Shafer, their trainer; F. Ed. Spooner, the twenty-four-hour record holder, and E. T. Hand, the Plainfield boy who has been making things lively for the Western Class A men. F. J. Titus, the third crack in the Spalding team, has gone to Irvington to be in readiness for the handicap.

A special event in the programme will be The New-York Times winners' race, at one mile. All the Class A men finishing first, second, or third in the regular events will be eligible to start, and all will go from the scratch. The Times fifty-dollar medal will reward the victor. Much interest has been displayed in this race, and the probabilities are that the contest will be extremely lively from beginning to end.

C. Gans of the Brooklyn Amphion Club, who rode from Omaha to New-York—1,900 miles—last year, in twenty-one days, assisted by a sail attached to his wheel, will make his début on the track as a Class B man.

For the Winners' Race.

### Dirnberger Rides a Fast Third.

A dispatch to the American Wheelmen last night stated that Dirnberger, the Syracuse flier, did a third of a mile, with flying start, unpaced, on the Fountain Ferry track, at Louisville, yesterday afternoon, in 0:36 2-5. The successful trial was made in accordance with the rules of racing. This time beats Johnson's famous record of 0:38 3-5, made on the same track last November.

Prize for the State Meet.

For the most complete and accurate reports of the Bicycling Events of Decoration Day read Friday's New-York Times.

## LONG ISLAND CENTURY CHANGE

### Only One Boat to Carry the Competitors to the Starting Point—Time Table of the Run.

The committee of the Long Island Century Association announces that only one boat will leave Pier 26 East River for Sag Harbor on the evening of June 7, and not two, as at first published. At this time of the year the Montauk Steamboat Company does not run a boat every evening, but only three a week.

To all intending to participate in the century run from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn on June 8, this is an important change, for it means that only 200 may go by boat, and all over that number will have to take the special train leaving Brooklyn at midnight on the 7th inst. The committee earnestly recommends that all ladies take the train.

The start from Sag Harbor will be made at 5 A. M., and the finish will take place in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M. The entry blanks are now out and can be obtained at various clubhouses and cycle stores, or by applying to Alex. Schwalbach, Chairman, 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

The first 200 applying for passage on the boat will be booked. So many requests have been received from Long Island riders asking that the train be stopped at various points that the committee has yielded, and stops will be made at Jamaica, Babylon, and Patchogue.

After several conferences the committee decided upon the following itinerary:

| Town. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Sag Harbor | 5:00 A. M. | |
| Bridgehampton | 5:24 A. M. | |
| Southampton | 6:00 A. M. | |
| Shinnecock Hills | 6:12 A. M. | |
| Canoe Place | 7:15 A. M. | Rest 30 M. |
| Good Ground | 7:22 A. M. | |
| East Quogue | 8:00 A. M. | |
| Quogue | 8:35 A. M. | Rest 25 M. |
| West Hampton Beach | 8:53 A. M. | |
| Speonk | 9:11 A. M. | |
| Eastport | 9:29 A. M. | |
| East Moriches | 9:39 A. M. | |
| Centre Moriches | 10:10 A. M. | Rest 20 M. |
| Brookhaven | 11:10 A. M. | Rest 10 M. |
| Bellport | 11:35 A. M. | |
| Patchogue (dinner) | | 12:00 |
| Patchogue | 1:10 P. M. | |
| Sayville | 1:40 P. M. | |
| East Islip | 2:30 P. M. | Rest 10 M. |
| Islip | 2:45 P. M. | |
| Babylon | 3:30 P. M. | Rest 10 M. |
| Amityville | 4:10 P. M. | |
| Seaford | 4:45 P. M. | Rest 10 M. |
| Freeport | 5:15 P. M. | |
| Valley Stream | 6:15 P. M. | Rest 10 M. |
| Jamaica | 6:55 P. M. | Rest. |
| Brooklyn | | 8:00 |

Pacemakers for the run have been chosen from among some of the most famous road riders in this vicinity. There will be six in this century, as follows: H. J. Valentine, chief, Liberty Wheelmen; Clemens Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen; C. P. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club; W. H. Roberts, Kings County Wheelmen; Adolph Stahl, Gramercy Wheelmen, and H. J. Ripel, Stenographers' Cycle Club.

### WILL SANGER TURN "PRO"?

**A Report from Philadelphia Which Intimates that He Will Race for Cash.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—It was reported in this city to-day that Walter Sanger, the Class B crack, intended to leave the amateur ranks and turn professional. Sanger is at present at Plainfield, N. J., waiting for the National Circuit races to open on Thursday, and it was said that he had made up his mind that he had had enough of amateur racing, and would immediately jump to professionalism.

Harry Kanaska, the professional racer, who is at present in this city, is said to have received a letter from Sanger, in which the latter stated his intention of sailing for Europe and racing the former at Birmingham, England.

Kanaska had entered for the races to be held at Pittman Grove on Memorial Day, but to-day called upon O. S. Bunnell, who has charge of this meet, and said that he would not ride upon that occasion. He told Mr. Bunnell of the receipt of the letter from Sanger, and announced that he would leave this city at once for New-York, where he will take a steamer for England.

Color is lent to the report of Sanger's leap from the amateur ranks by the statements accredited to him since John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis rider, was expelled a week ago by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen.

"Dave" Shafer and W. B. Troy will endeavor to make a match for Sanger and the latter's unknown, generally supposed to be Charlie Murphy, the latter part of this week. Both principals are said to be willing, and if the match is made it will doubtless be subject to the same conditions selected to govern the proposed Sanger-Johnson series of races.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—In order to take care of their racing men at the different meets on Decoration Day, the Liberty Wheelmen will divide themselves into two runs. One party, in charge of Capt. Weiss, will pedal to Babylon and Patchogue, leaving Tatum's Hotel, in Jamaica, at 7 A. M. Another party, in charge of President Adee, will leave the clubhouse, 309 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., for the Irvington-Millburn course and Plainfield. The club has entries in each of the above places on Decoration Day, and the boys are confident that their team will make a hit somewhere.

—A great many of the Liberty Wheelmen were scared by the threatening weather last Sunday, and did not go on the club run to Freeport. For this reason next Sunday's run will be to the same place, in charge of Capt. Weiss, leaving the clubhouse at 9 A. M. As this is one of the most pleasant runs in the neighborhood of New-York, the club will no doubt turn out in large numbers.

—Many entries have been received for the Alpha Wheel Club's tournament at Norwalk, Conn., on June 15. A ten-mile handicap road race will be one of the principal events of the meet. The track races will be decided on the Norwalk Fair Grounds.

—A large party of members of the Essex County Wheelmen of Newark will take part in the third run of the season to Tarrytown on Sunday. It is expected that a delegation from the Harlem Wheelmen will accompany the Newark riders on this run.

—In the second series of ties in the pool tournament of the Yonkers Bicycle Club decided by lot, Edward Kuchler got second prize and C. F. May third. Herbert Sherwood won first prize in playing off the first series of ties.

—The Memorial Day run of the Yonkers Bicycle Club will be to the Irvington-Millburn course, in New-Jersey, to see the great twenty-five-mile run. The party will leave Getty Square at 7:30 sharp.

—Cyclist is informed that in another column of this paper is a description of the best routes leading to the Irvington-Millburn course.

### BEATEN BY A RUN.

**New-Yorks Lose to Cleveland in a Close Ball Game.**

**Results of Yesterday's Games.**

Cleveland, 7; New-York, 6.
Brooklyn, 15; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
Baltimore, 12; Louisville, 5.
Pittsburg, 14; Washington, 4.
Boston, 12; St. Louis, 11.

**Standing of the Clubs.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 21 | 8 | .724 |
| Cincinnati | 20 | 11 | .645 |
| Chicago | 19 | 12 | .613 |
| Cleveland | 18 | 12 | .600 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 12 | .538 |
| Baltimore | 12 | 11 | .522 |
| Boston | 13 | 12 | .520 |
| New-York | 13 | 13 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 11 | 16 | .407 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 20 | .355 |
| Washington | 9 | 18 | .333 |
| Louisville | 5 | 21 | .192 |

A warm reception was given the New-York Baseball Club on its return from the West, as fully 5,000 spectators assembled at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the New-York and Cleveland clubs. The members of the home team were heartily cheered as they came upon the field. The weather was most agreeable, not being too chilly for the spectators nor too warm for the players, but of that bracing order that filled the players with ginger and the spectators with enthusiasm.

It is the general impression that the New-Yorks will do much better work on their own grounds, as has always been the case with a representative in this city. They lost on this occasion, but they gave the Clevelands a hard fight.

The game opened with the Clevelands at the bat. The first two men were easily disposed of, Burkett from Stafford to Boyle, and McKean on strikes. Then the mistake was made by Mr. Rusie of letting the next two men take their bases on balls, which resulted in one of them being sent home on a safe hit, giving Cleveland the first run of the game unnecessarily.

Van Haltren was given his base on balls in the second inning, and reached second on O. Tebeau's fumble of the ball hit by Wilson. Van Haltren stole third, and scored on McKean's muff of a little fly popped up by Rusie. Honors were now even, as the teams had each scored an unearned run.

The Clevelands showed good form in the third inning, when they added two runs to their score. Burkett led off with a safe hit, and McKean followed with a liner to centre, on which Burkett closed the bases and scored. McKean went to third on G. Tebeau's sacrifice. Blake hit to Doyle, who cut McKean off at the home plate, and while they were running him down between the home plate and third, Blake went to second, and scored a moment later on Bannon's muff of the fly ball hit by O. Tebeau. A single base hit was all the New-Yorks accomplished in their half of the inning.

Both sides were easily disposed of in the fourth inning, but in the fifth the Clevelands placed two more runs to their credit, which gave them a lead of 5 to 1, and made the chances for the home team look dismal. Burkett opened the inning with a safe hit. McKean sent a fly ball out to centre field, which Van Haltren misjudged so badly that Burkett went around and scored on the blunder. The ball was thrown to the home plate to try to head him off, which enabled McKean to reach third.

The account was squared somewhat in the sixth inning, when the New-Yorks, after disposing of their opponents handily, placed two runs to their credit. Van Haltren made a single to left, and Stafford followed with a bunt for another hit. The former stole third, and the latter ran down to second, and on Wilson's safe hit they both scored.

Each scored a run in the seventh inning. Young led off with a single and went to second on Burkett's sacrifice. McKean then hit safely to left field and Young scored. McKean stole second, where he was left by the next two men going out in rapid succession.

Rusie again made many hearts sad by giving Burkett his base on balls, and it proved a display of bad judgment, for he stole to second and scored on a clean hit by McKean. It was the only run they got during that inning, but it was enough to win the game.

The New-Yorks braced up in grand style in their half of the inning and made two beautiful home runs, but unfortunately there were no men on bases when this tall batting was done. Bannon opened the inning by hitting to Young and going out at first. Tiernan and Davis then made clean home runs and set the crowd wild with enthusiasm. Doyle was thrown out at first by O. Tebeau, while Van Haltren, after getting his base on balls, was thrown out stealing second.

The score:

| NEW-YORK. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bannon, lf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiernan, rf | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, 3b | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Doyle, 1b | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Y'ng, cf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stafford, 2b | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Wilson, c | 0 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Rusie, p | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Murphy, ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 4 |

| CLEVELAND. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett, lf | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McKean, ss | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| G. Teb'u, 1b | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Blake, rf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O. Teb'u, 2b | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Gren'er, 3b | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| McAleer, cf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Connor, c | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Young, p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 27 | 14 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1—7 |
| New-York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2—6 |

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New-York, 3. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Young, 4; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Rusie, 10. Home runs—Davis, Tiernan. Two-base hits—McKean, (2,) O. Tebeau. Sacrifice hits—Burkett. Stolen bases—Burkett, McKean, Bannon, Van Haltren, (2,) Umpire—Mr. Long.

### CHICAGO'S BADLY WALLOPED.

**Stratton Was Hit for Eight Runs in One Inning by Brooklyn.**

The baseball season was reopened yesterday at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, but, owing to the disastrous Western trip of the club, admirers of the sport did not rally around their representatives on the diamond to any great extent. In fact, there were scarcely over 2,000 persons present to welcome them back.

The visitors opened the game by scoring 2 runs in the first inning—Ryan getting his base on balls and being sent around on Wilmot's clean home run—but this was the only scoring they did throughout the game, as the Brooklyns shut them out in brilliant style in each inning during the remainder of the game, and made very pretty double plays in both the eighth and ninth innings.

The Brooklyns began their good work in the second inning and not only tied the score, but piled the runs up in such a lively manner that they robbed the game of all further interest, so far as a close contest was concerned. The good work began by Treadway getting his base on balls and being sent to third on Corcoran's two-bagger into left field. Shindle then drove a hard liner to Dahlen, which the latter failed to capture, and Treadway scored on the error, while Corcoran went to third. Daly hit safe to left field, and Corcoran, scored, while Shindle went to second. Grim hit to left, bringing in Shindle and Daly. Kennedy then made a three-bagger into deep centre field and sent Grim home.

This was more than Anson could stand, so he took Stratton out of the box and put Hutchison in his place.

The change had no charm on Griffin, who smashed "Hutch" for a two-bagger into left field and sent Kennedy home. Lachance then hit safe, sending Griffin to third. Barns hit a hot liner to Dahlin, and on the latter's error Griffin scored and Lachance went to second. Tredway hit the ball to centre for two bases, sending Lachance home and Burns to third. Here is where the scoring ceased, as the next three men were put out in rapid succession.

There was only one run scored in the next three innings, and that was by the Brooklyns, in the fourth, when Stewart threw the grounder hit by Lachance too low. Anson and Lachance reached first in safety, much to the vexation of Chicago's burly Captain. Lachance stole second, and scored on Tredway's single to centre field.

The Brooklyns added three more runs to their score in the sixth inning, when Tredway was given his base on balls and forced out at second by Corcoran. The latter stole second, and Shindle was given his base on balls. The former scored on Daly's hit, and the latter on a passed ball, while Daly scored on Grim's hit.

The Brooklyns added two more runs in the seventh and one in the eighth to their one-sided score:

| CHICAGO. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, rf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dahlen, ss | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Wilmot, lf | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Anson, 1b | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Decker, cf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Everett, 3b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stewart, 2b | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Moran, c | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Stratton, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hut'son, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 9 |

| BROOKLYN. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lachance, 1b | 3 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Burns, lf | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tredway, rf | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Corcoran, ss | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Shindle, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Daly, 2b | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Grim, c | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Kennedy, p | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Burrell, c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | 15 | 27 | 14 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5—15 |

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 6. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Stratton, 1; off Hutchison, 4. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Hutchison, 2. Home run—Wilmot. Three-base hit—Kennedy. Two-base hits—Griffin, Tredway, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Lachance, Corcoran. Double plays—Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance, (2;) Dahlen and Anson. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Passed ball —Moran. Hit by pitched ball—By Hutchison. Umpire—Mr. Murray. Attendance, 2,100.

### Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | —8 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Parrott and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | —12 |
| Louisville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | —5 |

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Louisville, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Hoffer, Robinson, and Clarke; Inks and Welch. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT WASHINGTON.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —4 |
| Pittsburg | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | —14 |

Base hits—Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 16. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Stockdale and McGuire; Hart and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT BOSTON.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —13 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | —11 |

Base hits—Boston, 16; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Wilson and Ryan; Staley and Peitz.


Sporting Goods.

**Decoration Day Offerings.**

To-morrow practically inaugurates the outdoor season for sport, and for months past our factories have been at work on new goods and implements for all sports; so we are in a position to supply the Cyclist, Golfer, Oarsman, Tennis Player, Ball Player, and Track Athlete with his outfit at prices that will surprise him. "Value for Money" is our motto, and that's why we have such crowds in our store each day.

This evening we will remain open until 6 P. M. Bargains in all departments to-day.

BICYCLE CLOTHING.—Suits, Pants, Coats, Hose, Caps, Belts.
LAWN TENNIS.—All requisites.
CYCLING SUNDRIES.—Lamps, Bells, Pumps; Spalding's Cyclometer.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 NASSAU ST.
Up-Town Depot for Bicycles only, 42d St. and 5th Av. Brooklyn Depot, 601 Fulton St.

**Lawn Tennis Players**

THIS SEASON PREFER THE

**Victor Championship Ball.**

**OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,**
23 Warren St., New-York.

Bicycles.

For Decoration Day

Ride the Sparkling Bicycle

Large shipment received to-day. Can promise immediate delivery of standard 22 lb. wheels for early comers.

UNCHANGEABLE PRICE . . . . . $100

Wheel and price both guaranteed.

The Spalding Bicycle is fitted with Palmer Tires.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
126-130 NASSAU ST.
Up-Town Depot for Bicycles only, 42d St. and 5th Av. Brooklyn Depot, 601 Fulton St.

**"EMPIRE CITY" SPECIAL.**

NONE BETTER MADE.

Why pay $100.00 when we sell for

$59.00

FULLY GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
We shall remain open Decoration Day for the benefit of those who cannot see us during the week.

Empire City Bicycle Co.,
BROADWAY, COR. LISPENARD ST.

STERLING GALES **CYCLES**

2,000 BICYCLE LAMPS,

**50c. each.**

$6.00 dozen; $72.00 gross.
(Were $2.00 and $2.50 each.)
Bicycle Shoes, $2.00; Belts, 25c.
Stockings, 35c. to $3.50 pair.
Cups, 50c. to $2.50; Sweaters, $2.00 up.

FISHING TACKLE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Tennis, Baseball, Guns, and Rifles.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales
302 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES OF

The Liberty

America's Representative Bicycle.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO.,
4 WARREN ST. AND
1,786 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
1,217 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
567 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

**WHEELS**

In Great Variety at Bargain Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gendron, No. 19 | $74.00 |
| Progress | 60.00 |
| Record, Gents' | 65.00 |
| Record, Ladies' | 65.00 |
| Raleighs | 49.00 |

LOTS OF OTHERS.

Barclay Cycle Co.
10 Barclay St.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE, $29.
Victor, $19, $29, $39; Cleveland, $34; Tourist, $33; Lovel, $27, $34, $39; Phoenix, $33; Liberty, $39, $49; Road King, $37; Singer, $32; Swift, $34; Eagle, $31; Falcon, $39; cheaper grades, $10 up. Nearly 2,000 to select from. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St. (Original spot cash house.)

BICYCLES AT ALL PRICES.
Honest bicycles at lowest prices; reliable wheels guaranteed; cannot be bought as low as I sell. Standard makes, new, $27.50, $39, $49, $59, $69. LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., corner church.

10,000 BICYCLES, $29.00 UP.
contracted for; chance to get one just over cost. Royals, Ben Hurs, Elmores, Crawfords, Tourists, Sterlings, Ferris, Heralds. Cheapest house in America. Park Row Bicycle Co., 21 Park Row.

3 IN ONE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COMPOUND FOR BICYCLES AND GUNS.
PREVENTS RUST, CLEANS, LUBRICATES.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. W. COLE & CO. 111 BROADWAY, New York.
SEND FIVE TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE.

The Turf.

**Brooklyn Jockey Club.**

SPRING MEETING, 1895.
THURSDAY, MAY 30. SATURDAY, JUNE 1.
SIX RACES EACH DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:40, 1:00, (special Parlor Car Train,) 1:20 P. M.

From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., (via Culver route,) direct to Grand Stand, at 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10 P. M.

Yachting.

The Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd,
21 Nassau St. Fire insurance on yachts upon the most favorable terms. Assets, $2,389,092.60. Surplus, $621,645.88.
WM. HELL and WM. WOOD, Joint Managers.
WM. M. BALLARD, Branch Secretary.
Trustees—Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Judge Ashbel Green, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41 st. ST., 45 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Now ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter board; third floor; sunny front rooms; suite or single; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 63 West 70th St.

Excursions.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
IS THE PICTURESQUE LINE FROM
New-York to Niagara Falls.
Special Decoration Day Excursion
WEDNESDAY, May 29th.
TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN THREE DAYS. PULLMAN CARS.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 5:30 and 8:35 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 201, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING EXCURSION
*Decoration Day,*
THURSDAY, May 30th.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switch Back.

SPECIAL TRAIN with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.
EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.
Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.
Tickets on sale at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply at 235 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL MEMORIAL DAY OUTING.
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO THE Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains.
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, and the BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
THURSDAY, MAY 30.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M. Leave Brooklyn from Annex Station, foot Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. From Brooklyn, $2.40. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
TO
NEWBURGH and PO'KEEPSIE
BY DAY LINE STEAMER NEW-YORK.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. 9:00 "
Return by steamer ALBANY, due in New-York 5:30, and Brooklyn 6:20 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see dress parade, Government buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.,
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 2:00, 7:00 P. M. SUNDAYS AND MAY 30 ONLY, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M. Extra trains May 30—6:30, 7:30 P. M.
(No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Spring and Winter Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE FIRST.

Among the Spring attractions are Golf, Drag Hunting, Boating, Bicycling, Driving, and Tennis.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL ATGLEN, MICHIGAN AND PACIFIC Avs.—Heated; $8 to $10 a week; booklet mailed. J. E. REED.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 240 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.
On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON,
White Mountains, N. H.
*Open last of June.*
Plenty of out-door amusements, including GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.
Address until June, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.
Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.
TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.
SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of
J. H. KING,
of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

HATHAWAY INN,
Deal Beach, N. J.
Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished, everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address
THOMAS & WELCH,
Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
HOTEL OPENS TUESDAY, JUNE 25.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE,
52 Broadway, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 5.
Very favorable rates during June. Apply 309 Broadway, Room 1,313, W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

NEW-YORK.

1,000 ISLANDS.
Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

MOTT HOUSE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
45 minutes from Grand Central Depot; beautiful scenery; spacious grounds; large, airy rooms; broad piazza; table first-class; home comforts; all modern improvements; stable accommodations. Send for circular.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,960 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cornwall-on-Hudson,
One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management, cuisine, de famille. Léon Despland, Pr.

Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
Romantic Moriches, on the south side of L. I.
HOTEL BROOKLYN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Situated on the Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean; surf and still-water bathing; excellent boating; interesting drives; orchestra; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; two hours from New-York; Pullman cars direct to hotel without change. Send for circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
New-York Office, Grand Hotel. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT—NO MOSQUITOES AND HEALTHY.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Several furnished cottages on h

# PLANS FOR 35 DISTRICTS

## Reapportionment to be Discussed at a Hearing Next Wednesday.

## PROVISIONAL REPORT TO ALDERMEN

### Disagreement as to the Sixteenth District — The Lines of Division and the Citizen Population.

The Aldermen's Committee on County Affairs made a provisional report yesterday of the plan for reapportioning this city into thirty-five Assembly districts, under the new Constitution. It was agreed that the report should be regarded as one of progress; that it should be printed in The City Record, and that a public hearing should be held Wednesday, June 5, at 2 P. M.

Alderman Oakley (Tammany) said that, inasmuch as all were not satisfied with the plan, the minority of the Committee on County Affairs reserved the right to put in a minority report. The objection is to the divison of the Sixteenth Senate District.

The reapportionment gives the city thirty-five, instead of thirty, Assembly districts and the citizen population of each of the new districts is given as follows:

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 39,856 | 19 | 39,495 |
| 2 | 39,659 | 20 | 39,287 |
| 3 | 40,437 | 21 | 40,135 |
| 4 | 39,369 | 22 | 39,149 |
| 5 | 38,518 | 23 | 39,147 |
| 6 | 39,478 | 24 | 39,120 |
| 7 | 41,871 | 25 | 41,565 |
| 8 | 41,264 | 26 | 41,432 |
| 9 | 40,697 | 27 | 40,721 |
| 10 | 38,562 | 28 | 39,721 |
| 11 | 38,286 | 29 | 39,331 |
| 12 | 38,612 | 30 | 38,925 |
| 13 | 39,810 | 31 | 42,777 |
| 14 | 40,043 | 32 | 42,610 |
| 15 | 40,204 | 33 | 42,639 |
| 16 | 39,932 | 34 | 51,322 |
| 17 | 39,389 | 35 | 50,642 |
| 18 | 40,721 | | |

The boundaries of the Assembly districts are shown by the map in a comprehensive way, and in detail by the following:

District No. 1 shall consist of that portion of the Tenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and Canal Street, running thence along Canal Street to Hudson Street, to Dominick Street, to Varick Street, to Broome Street, to Sullivan Street, to Spring Street, to Broadway, to Canal Street, to Centre Street, to Worth Street, to Broadway, to Whitehall Street, to the East River, and the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,650.

District No. 2 shall consist of that portion of the Tenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Whitehall Street, running thence along Whitehall Street to Broadway, to Worth Street, to Centre Street, to Canal Street, to the Bowery, to Division Street, to Market Street, to Monroe Street, to Catharine Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,659.

District No. 3 shall consist of that portion of the Tenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Catharine Street, and running thence along Catharine Street to Monroe Street, to Market Street, to Division Street, to Grand Street, to Jackson Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,437.

District No. 4 shall consist of that portion of the Eleventh Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal Street and Broadway, and running thence along Broadway to East Fourth Street, to the Bowery, to Third Avenue, to St. Mark's Place or Eighth Street, to Second Avenue, to Houston Street, to Forsyth Street, to Broome Street, to Chrystie Street, to Division Street, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,369.

District No. 5 shall consist of that portion of the Eleventh Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Division and Chrystie Streets, and running thence along Chrystie Street to Broome Street, to Forsyth Street, to Stanton Street, to Suffolk Street, to Rivington Street, to Norfolk Street, to Division Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 38,518.

District No. 6 shall consist of that portion of the Eleventh Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Houston Street and Second Avenue, and running thence along Second Avenue to St. Mark's Place or Eighth Street, to Avenue A, to Seventh Street, to Avenue B, to Clinton Street, to Rivington Street, to Suffolk Street, to Stanton Street, to Forsyth Street, to Houston Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,478.

District No. 7 shall consist of that portion of the Twelfth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Jackson Street, and running thence along Jackson Street to Grand Street, to Division Street, to Norfolk Street, to Rivington Street, to Cannon Street, to Stanton Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 41,871.

District No. 8 shall consist of that portion of the Twelfth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Stanton Street, and running thence along Stanton Street, to Cannon Street, to Avenue C, to Seventh Street, to Avenue B, to Seventh Street, to Avenue C, to East Eleventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 41,264.

District No. 9 shall consist of that portion of the Twelfth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Eleventh Street, and running thence along East Eleventh Street to Avenue C, to Seventh Street, to Avenue A, to St. Mark's Place or Eighth Street, to Third Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,697.

District No. 10 shall consist of that portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the North or Hudson River and Canal Street, and running thence along Canal Street to Hudson Street, to Dominick Street, to Varick Street, to Broome Street, to Sullivan Street, to Spring Street, to Broadway, to Bleecker Street, to West Tenth Street, to Hudson Street, to Charles Street, to the North or Hudson River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 38,562.

District No. 11 shall consist of that portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Broadway and Bleecker Street, and running thence along Bleecker Street to Eighth Avenue, to Jane Street, to Greenwich Avenue, to West Twelfth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Fifteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to West Fourteenth Street, to East Fourteenth Street, to Third Avenue, to the Bowery, to East Fourth Street, to Broadway, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 38,286.

District No. 12 shall consist of that portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and Charles Street and running thence along Charles Street to Hudson Street, to West Tenth street, to Bleecker Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Jane Street, to Greenwich Avenue, to West Twelfth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Nineteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Twentieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 38,612.

District No. 13 shall consist of that portion of the Fourteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth Street, and running thence along East Fourteenth Street to Irving Place, to East Nineteenth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Twenty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Twenty-fifth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,810.

District No. 14 shall consist of that portion of the Fourteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Twenty-fifth Street, and running thence along East Twenty-fifth Street to Second Avenue, to East Twenty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Thirty-seventh Street, to Second Avenue, to East Thirty-eighth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,043.

District No. 15 shall consist of that portion of the Fourteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Thirty-eighth Street, and running thence along East Thirty-eighth Street to Second Avenue, to East Thirty-seventh Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-second Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,204.

District No. 16 shall consist of that portion of the Fifteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at West Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West Thirty-sixth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Twenty-third Street, to Third Avenue, to East Nineteenth Street, to Irving Place, to East Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to West Fifteenth Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,932.

District No. 17 shall consist of that portion of the Fifteenth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at West Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West Fortieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty-third Street, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Thirty-sixth Street, to West Thirty-sixth Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,368.

District No. 18 shall consist of that portion of the Fifteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and running thence along Lexington Avenue to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East Ninety-seventh Street and the Transverse Road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty-third Street, to East Fifty-third Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,723.

District No. 19 shall consist of that portion of the Sixteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Twentieth Street, and running thence along West Twentieth Street to Eighth Avenue, to West Nineteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Thirtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,495.

District No. 20 shall consist of that portion of the Sixteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at West Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West Fortieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Ninth Avenue, to West Thirty-fourth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Thirtieth Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,287.

District No. 21 shall consist of that portion of the Sixteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Thirtieth Street, and running thence along West Thirtieth Street to Tenth Avenue, to West Thirty-fourth Street, to Ninth Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Forty-sixth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,135.

District No. 22 shall consist of that portion of the Seventeenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Forty-sixth Street and running thence along West Forty-sixth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fiftieth Street, to Eleventh Avenue, to West Fifty-second Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,149.

District No. 23 shall consist of that portion of the Seventeenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Fifty-second Street, and running thence along West Fifty-second Street to Eleventh Avenue, to West Fiftieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Sixty-first Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Sixtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,147.

District No. 24 shall consist of that portion of the Seventeenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Sixtieth Street, and running thence along West Sixtieth Street to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Sixty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-ninth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,120.

District No. 25 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fifty-second Street, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's Island.

Citizen population, 41,565.

District No. 26 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Sixty-fourth Street, and running thence along East Sixty-fourth Street to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-seventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 41,432.

District No. 27 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence along East Seventy-seventh Street to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Eighty-third Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,721.

District No. 28 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence along West Eighty-ninth Street to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Ninety-seventh Street and the Transverse Road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,721.

District No. 29 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,120.

District No. 30 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fifty-second Street, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's Island.

Citizen population, 41,565.

District No. 26 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Sixty-fourth Street, and running thence along East Sixty-fourth Street to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-seventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 41,432.

District No. 27 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence along East Seventy-seventh Street to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Eighty-third Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,721.

District No. 28 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence along West Eighty-ninth Street to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Ninety-seventh Street and the Transverse Road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,721.

District No. 29 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,331.

District No. 30 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence along the Hudson or North River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, around the northern end of Manhattan Island, thence southerly along the Harlem River, to the north end of Fifth Avenue, thence along Fifth Avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 38,925.

District No. 31 shall consist of that portion of the Twentieth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fifty-second Street, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's Island.

Citizen population, 41,565.

District No. 26 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Sixty-fourth Street, and running thence along East Sixty-fourth Street to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-seventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 41,432.

District No. 27 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence along East Seventy-seventh Street to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Eighty-third Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,721.

District No. 28 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence along West Eighty-ninth Street to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Ninety-seventh Street and the Transverse Road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,721.

District No. 29 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,331.

District No. 30 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence along the Hudson or North River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, around the northern end of Manhattan Island, thence southerly along the Harlem River, to the north end of Fifth Avenue, thence along Fifth Avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,331.

District No. 31 shall consist of that portion of the Twentieth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fifty-second Street, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's Island.

Citizen population, 41,565.

District No. 26 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Sixty-fourth Street, and running thence along East Sixty-fourth Street to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-seventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 41,432.

District No. 27 shall consist of that portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence along East Seventy-seventh Street to Second Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Eighty-third Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 40,721.

District No. 28 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence along West Eighty-ninth Street to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Ninety-seventh Street and the Transverse Road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,721.

District No. 29 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 39,331.

District No. 30 shall consist of that portion of the Nineteenth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and running thence along the Hudson or North River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, around the northern end of Manhattan Island, thence southerly along the Harlem River, to the north end of Fifth Avenue, thence along Fifth Avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Convent Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the place of beginning.

Citizen population, 38,925.

District No. 31 shall consist of that portion of the Twentieth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fifty-second Street, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Sixty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's Island.

Citizen population, 41,565.

District No. 32 shall consist of that portion of the Twentieth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Ninety-sixth Street, and running thence along East Ninety-sixth Street to Second Avenue, to East Ninety-fifth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to Third Avenue, to East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and also Ward's Island.

Citizen population, 42,610.

District No. 33 shall consist of that portion of the Twentieth Senate District, within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Ninth Street to Third Avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and also Randall's Island.

Citizen population, 42,639.

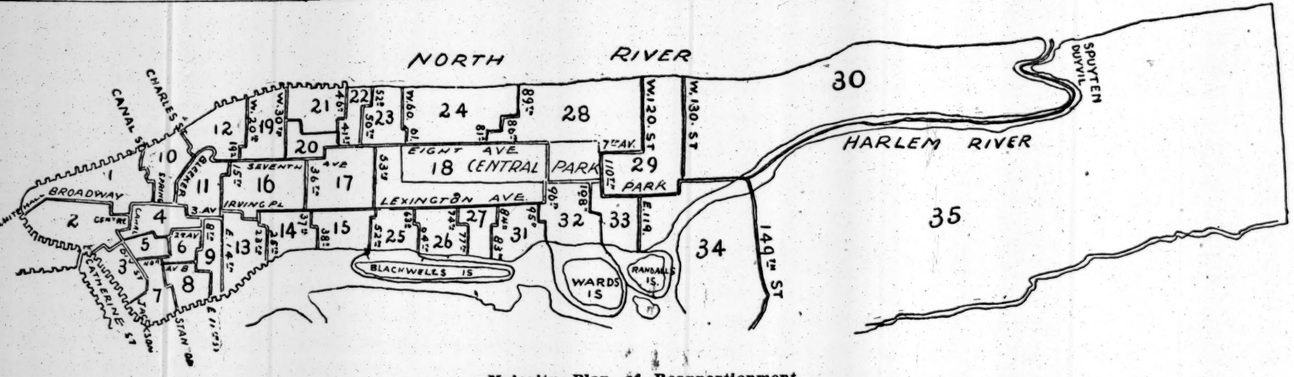
District No. 34 shall consist of that portion of the Twenty-first Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Fourth, or Park, Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, together with that portion of the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Railroad Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Bungay Street, to the East River, or Long Island Sound, to Bronx Kills, to Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and also North Brother Island.

Citizen population, 51,322.

District No. 35 shall consist of all that part of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York lying within the Twenty-first Senate District not hereinbefore bounded and described.

Citizen population, 50,642.

Whatever opposition there may be to the plan will be discussed at the public hearing next Wednesday.




**Majority Plan of Reapportionment.**
To be the subject of a hearing Wednesday.

# A FORTUNE IN A MINUTE

## Jockey McCafferty Yesterday Rode His Horse Applegate.

## A GREAT RACE BY A GRAND YOUNGSTER

### The Butterflies Won the Gazelle Stakes, but Was Lame After It—Mr. Belmont Shows a Game Young Colt.

It took Applegate, a two-year-old colt, belonging to the jockey-trainer J. J. McCafferty, but two seconds more than one minute to win $16,400 for his owner, who himself piloted the horse to victory. That is a snug fortune for most horsemen, and was such to McCafferty, on whom Fortune did not smile very kindly last season.

The race in which this neat little fortune was won was the Great American Stakes, and it was run at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track at Gravesend, in the presence of about 5,000 people. It was one of the most valuable stakes to be raced for this year—perhaps the richest one, except the Coney Island Futurity. Much interest centred in the race, as all the best-known of the two-year-old division that have been seen or talked about were named as starters for it. So the crowd at the track was composed largely of enthusiastic admirers of racing as a sport. The day was a perfect one for racing, the air balmy, and the sun's rays just warm enough to make it a delight to be out and bask in them. It impressed one that the Summer had really come. Ladies appeared in their light costumes, and gave a pleasing bit of color to the groups in the grand stand.

The horses that were to run for this little fortune were called to the post at 3:30, it being the third race on the day's card. All but three that were named as starters appeared in answer to the summons. The absentees were P. J. Dwyer's filly Axiom, A. F. Walcott's colt Palmerston, and J. S. Ferguson's colt Frank Harris.

J. J. McCafferty sent two horses to the post, and wore his own colors in Applegate's saddle, he having declared to win with this one, while Reiff had the mount on Jefferson. Griffin, who had been successful in the two preceding races, had the mount on Hazlet. James Lambley rode the much-touted Handspring of P. J. Dwyer's string, and his brother John had the mount on Col. Ruppert's Barytone II. Taral rode Goldcrest, that ran in the Keene colors, and the dusky Penn was astride the Belmont candidate, Refugee. The Dahlman boys were represented by Montezuma, with Hamilton up. "Tom" Doswell's colors were worn by Murphy, who rode Mormon, and the field was completed with Alarum, owned by Walter Rollins and ridden by Doggett.

In the speculation, Applegate was the favorite, but Hazlet pressed him closely, the betting being mainly as between this pair, though Handspring had still some friends who did not desert him, and believed that the colt would yet show as well in public as he has in private. There was some little backing for the Belmont gelding Refugee, as the "rail-birds" had decided that he had an outside chance, and Taral's friends played Goldcrest, because he had the mount.

Mr. Rowe did not keep the horses long at the post, sending them ayay to a pretty even break for all but Jefferson and Barytone II., neither of which were in their stride, though the rest were moving well together. Handspring, Alarum, and Applegate got away in the lead when the horses were well in hand, and they ran the first furlong only necks apart in 0:12¼. At the quarter pole, which was reached in 0:24½, Handspring was a head in front of Applegate, and Hazlet and Refugee were next, Alarum falling out of it very quickly. Handspring was still slightly in front when the third furlong was passed in 0:37, but Applegate was running so easily that it was apparent that he could win whenever McCafferty called on him.

McCafferty let out a link when the horses swung into the home stretch, and passed the half-mile pole in 0:50½, a length or more in front of Handspring, who had now been caught by Hazlet. Griffin made a vigorous effort to get the Gideon & Daly horse up alongside the flying Applegate. The effort was utterly useless, however, for Applegate just romped home from the half-mile post the easiest sort of a winner by four lengths from Hazlet, who had beaten Handspring by a length. The place, Refugee, who ran very green, was a length and a half behind Handspring. Then followed Montezuma, Mormon, Jefferson, Alarum, Goldcrest, and Barytone II., the two latter pulled up, as practically all but the first five had been when half a mile had been run, and it was plain that none of them had a chance.

The time for the race, 1:02, over a dead track, and the easy way in which Applegate won—reminding one very strongly of Tremont as a two-year-old—would seem to stamp him as a thoroughly good, possibly a great, horse. Applegate is, however, better seasoned than any of his opponents, and it will take later and harder races to prove him the best youngster of the year, though many were ready to so pronounce him after yesterday's thoroughly good race.

Applegate is by Buchanan, a horse with a temper, some of which Applegate plainly inherits, out of Longshore, a Longfellow mare out of Sea Shell by imported King Ban. He made his appearance at the Virginia Jockey Club meeting, running unplaced in two half-mile dashes on April 1 and April 5. Three days after the latter race he won a half-mile selling race in 0:51, and on April 15 and 22, respectively, he ran second to the Belmont filly, Floretta, for the St. Asaph and the Arlington Stakes. Just a week after his defeat in the latter stake, he won a half-mile dash in 0:50¼, and was then brought North. He won the Hudson Stakes, at Brooklyn, May 18, very handily in 1:03, and then beat Handspring May 25 in the Private Sweepstakes. It was after this race that Mr. Belmont offered $22,000 for the colt, which rather fancy figure on his record up to that time was declined, as McCafferty had his eye on the Great American, which he won yesterday, and the Tremont, worth $10,000, to be run on Saturday, and in which Applegate will have to carry a five-pound penalty.

Yesterday's racing on the whole was of a very high class, good horses competing in all of them, with no race of the "skate" class, that used to be features of nearly every day's programme. All six races were won by the favorites, something which was very unusual in the old days when the promiscuous betting, an army of irresponsible bookmakers longing for chances for jobs, and jockeys who always had itching palms extended.

Ramapo won the opening race in a romp, and Gideon & Daly also captured the Gazelle Stakes for three-year-olds with The Butterflies. The latter was sore in her ailing leg both before and after the race, and does not act as if she was going to stand a hard campaign, a fact which is greatly regretted by horsemen.

Mr. Belmont showed another good two-year-old in Merry Prince in the second race, a five furlong dash, for which he was favorite. He got a very bad start, was absolutely last through half the run, but caught his field in the run into the home stretch, beat them all in the next furlong, and won as he pleased by four lengths from the Oneck Stable's filly Lorraina. While the lot he beat was a very common one, the victory was so impressive and electrical as to create a very decided sensation.

Derfargilla won a lot of money for her plucky owner, "Pittsburg Phil," in the fifth race, he backing her in his old-time plunging fashion, and forcing the odds down from 12 to 5 to 6 to 5. Adelbert, who was strongly played, quit while leading his field, and finished third.

Sister Mary, with the top weight, won the mile-and-a-sixteenth handicap in true race-horse fashion, after Sandowne and Aurelian had run themselves to a standstill in front of the field.

Details of the racing, with the current odds about the horses, and the order in which the horses finished are appended:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¾.

1—Ramapo, John Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Runnymede or Pontiac-Annie F., 126 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 106.....(Penn)
3—Ingoldsby, Adele Stable's br. c., 3, 91.....(Sheedy)
4—Tinge, 3, 106. 5—Manchester, 3, 99.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—Ramapo | Out | 7—1..Tinge | 7—5 |
| 5—1..Connoisseur | 1—1 | 10—1..Manchester | 3—1 |
| 10—1..Ingoldsby | 4—1 | | |

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., by Prince Royal-Merry Nellie, 108 pounds.....(Griffin.)
2—Lorrania, Oneck Stable's br. f., 111..(Doggett.)
3—Teko, Cedar Hill Stable's b. c., 98...(McGinn.)
4—Carib, 97. 8—M. D. R., 98.
5—Imperial, 105. 9—Annalyle, 100.
6—Nantucket, 110. 10—Ratt Goundy, 102.
7—Himyaro, 95.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8—5..Merry Prince | 3—5 | 10—1..Nantucket | 4—1 |
| 6—1..Lorrania | 6—5 | 10—1..Himyaro | 4—1 |
| 8—1..Teko | 3—1 | 1—1..M. D. R. | 6—1 |
| 15—1..Carib | 6—1 | 7—1..Annalyle | 2—1 |
| 6—1..Imperial | 2—1 | 10—1..Ratt Goundy | 4—1 |

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes, for two-year olds, of $250 each; half forfeit or $25 if declared; with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second, and $500 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Applegate, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Buchanan-Long Shore, 118 pounds.....(McCafferty.)
2—Hazlet, John Daly's ch. c, 118.....(Griffin.)
3—Handspring, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 118..
.....(J. Lambley.)
4—Refugee, 115. 8—Jefferson, 115.
5—Montezuma, 118. 9—Alarum, 118.
6—Mormon, 118. 10—Barrytone, II., 118.
7—Gold Crest, 118.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8—5..Applegate | 2—5 | 15—1..Mormon | 6—1 |
| 4—1..Hazlet | 7—5 | 20—1..Goldcrest | 8—1 |
| 4—1..Handspring | 7—5 | 15—1..Jefferson | 5—1 |
| 15—1..Refugee | 6—1 | 12—1..Alarum | 4—1 |
| 12—1..Montezuma | 4—1 | 15—1..Barytone, II. | 6—1 |

Won by five lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1895; or $20 if by April 1; with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59½.

1—The Butterflies, John Daly's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Mercedes, 117 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—California, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 117.(Doggett)
3—Roundelay, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 117.....(Taral)
4—Second Attempt, 117.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9—20..The Butterflies | Out | 3—1..Roundelay | 7—5 |
| 5—2..California | 2—5 | 10—1..Second attempt | 2—1 |

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¾.

1—Derfargilla, G. E. Smith's ch. m., 6 years, by Onondaga-Electricure, 100 pounds.(Doggett)
2—Chiswick, J. B. White's b. h., 5, 104..(Penn)
3—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6, 116.....(Taral)
4—Hailstone, 3, 105. 8—Pontiear, 3, 85.
5—Shelley Tuttle, 5, 107½ 9—Factotum, 4, 102.
6—Will Fonso, 4, 102. 10—Milton T., 3, 91½
7—Canterbury, 3, 105.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7—5..Derfargilla | 1—2 | 12—1..Will Fonso | 5—1 |
| 8—1..Chiswick | 3—5 | 15—1..Canterbury | 6—1 |
| 10—1..Adelbert | 3—1 | 8—1..Pontiear | 3—1 |
| 15—1..Hailstone

Wednesday
May 29-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## MAYOR STRONG'S NEGLECT

### His Failure to Act on the State Care of the Insane Bill.

### MUCH TROUBLE CAUSED IN ALBANY

**The Bill Undoubtedly Dead Through His Negligence and a Heavy Tax Levy Made on Its Account.**

ALBANY, May 28.—Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish, Chairman Mullin of the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission, held a long executive session this afternoon at the Governor's office. The consideration of the more important items in the Annual Supply bill was the primary object of the meeting. The change in the situation brought about by Mayor Strong's killing of the Manhattan State Hospital bill entered largely into the discussion.

The suggestion that the Legislature be called in extraordinary session to reduce the tax rate was touched upon. It was agreed that it would be unwise to call it together, and the matter was dismissed. The sentiment was that it would be better to allow the rate to stand at its present high figure than to get together the aggregation of statesmen, whose departure two weeks ago caused such a sense of heartfelt thanksgiving.

Chairman Mullin says that the amount which will be raised because of the estimate for New-York has been understated. It will be nearer $1,400,000 than $1,200,000, according to his figures. He says this amount will remain as a surplus in the Treasury for next year.

Mayor Strong's failure to act on the bill creating the Manhattan State Hospital, and putting the indigent insane of New-York under the State Care act, has been discussed on all sides to-day.

While there is some rambling talk to the effect that the Mayor, by failing to comply with mandatory provisions of the Constitution and the statutes, has been guilty of a misdemeanor, the phase of the situation which is regarded as of greatest general importance just now is that which affects the tax levy for this year.

It may be put down flatly that the bill is dead. That being the case, there is, in round numbers, $1,400,000, which must be raised as taxes, for which there will be no authorized use.

When the State Care act took effect, about two years ago, the State assumed expenses, which were several months—about seven—in advance of the appropriations to meet those expenses. It has never yet caught up in its accounts. Each year there have been bills to be met about six months before the appropriation was available, and the money had to be raised in other ways—usually, if not always, by borrowing.

This has not been regarded as a very serious thing. It has been more of an annoyance than anything else. However, Controller Roberts thought last year that it would be wise to even up the accounts, and in his last message he recommended that a levy of 1 mill be made, to square the Treasury with itself, and its legally existing obligations. This, however, was not done.

There is now some talk that this portion of the taxes, fixed on the assumption that New-York would come under the State care act, may be used, as one official put it, "to prevent the Treasury from 'going shy' on the expenses under the State care act." Just what steps would be necessary to make this available has not been stated. The proposition is simply one solution of the problem which troubles a great many people.

If New-York City had come under the State-care act, the allowance for maintenance would have been approximately $3.50 per capita. There is a little fiction in this estimate, for it was well understood when it was made that the maintenance would be something less than this. Whatever the difference, between actual expense and the appropriation would have been, it was understood would be applied in making repairs and some improvements to the buildings on Wards Island, and it was contemplated that with this amount of money—$1,200,000—there could be a substantial change for the better brought about at the hospitals.

In the absence of a majority of the Commissioners of Lunacy from this city, the officials in this department are not willing to express any opinions on Mayor Strong's lack of action. There was, however, strong hope on the part of the Commissioners that New-York would join the other counties of the State, and there is an evident feeling of disgust at Mayor Strong's peculiar method of killing the bill.

The Mayor's action has had the effect of starting a counter feeling to that which had begun to grow popular in favor of a large measure of "home rule for cities." Statements have been made in formally that this "home rule" business may have been overdone.

"If Mayor Strong may ignore the Constitution and the statute in regard to returning bills with the certificates which the Constitution and the laws command, so may any other Mayor in the State," said one official to a correspondent of The New-York Times to-day. "It looks as if the Mayors had begun to be bigger than the Legislature and the Governor combined when they may, by simply following Mayor Strong's example, overrule and overturn the expressed wishes and the recorded action of both branches of the Legislature and rob the Governor of any possibility of exercising his rights in the way of completing the law-making process.

"The result will be bad. It creates little oligarchies in the cities, which, ignoring the constitutionally appointed law making powers, assume the rôle of absolute authority."

The talk here to-day has included speculation as to the possibility of legal action growing out of Mayor Strong's failure to act. Further than to lay down the proposition that it is a misdemeanor for an official to neglect to comply with laws defining his duties, no one cares to express any very definite opinions. Attorney General Hancock, when questioned on the subject, simply said it was a case which did not come within his jurisdiction.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald of New-York City, President of the State Lunacy Commission, was much grieved when he learned of Mayor Strong's failure to approve the Conkling bill having for its object the bringing of the New-York City dependent insane under State care. The doctor to-night said:

"Mayor Strong, by his action, has placed an unnecessary expense of over a million dollars on the taxpayers of the City of New-York, which may continue for years to come. The committee worked earnestly to secure the passage of the bill, and it was with much effort that the members of the country districts could be brought to its support. They argued that the additional expense for the State care of New-York's insane would add largely to the tax levy for the country districts, but they were finally prevailed upon to support the measure. In view of the difficulties encountered in securing the passage of the bill it is to be deeply regretted that its defeat should be due to the Mayor of the very city which would have been benefited, without regard to the humane objects which the bill sought to attain. It is unlikely that with an increased membership in the next Legislature, drawn mainly from the country districts, this bill can again receive legislative sanction. The commission, however, does not propose to stop here."

### THE MAYOR WILL NOT EXPLAIN

**He Has Nothing to Say About His Treatment of the Care for the Insane Act.**

Mayor Strong declined yesterday to explain the reasons which induced him to return to Gov. Morton without action the bill which transferred the care of the insane in this county to the State authorities. He would not discuss the matter in any shape. It is believed that by holding the bill for fifteen days and then transmitting it to the Governor without either his approval or disapproval the Mayor has effectually killed it.

Of all the counties in the State, New-York alone retains the care of the insane in its territory, and it has long been the desire of the Lunacy Commissioners to secure a uniformity in caring for the insane by securing the control of the asylums for these unfortunate people in this county. The bill affecting this county was introduced by Assemblyman Conkling. It was favored by the State Charities Aid Association, and passed both houses of the Legislature. Under the bill, had it became a law, the sum of $1,160,000 would have been at the disposal of the Lunacy Commissioners for the care of the insane of this county.

There was a hearing on the bill before the Mayor on Thursday last, and Corporation Counsel Scott appeared in opposition to the approval of the bill. Mr. Scott said yesterday he supposed that the Mayor was actuated in his action on the bill by a desire not to prejudice the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the case now before it growing out of the failure of the city to pay the State taxes for the care of the insane for 1893 and 1894. He further said that he was opposed to the bill on the ground that the city would lose money by the transfer of the care of the insane to the State. The act of 1892, which provided for the purchase by the city of the ground and buildings on Ward's Island from the State for $1,000,000, on the condition that the purchase money should be returned to the city if the State should assume the care of the insane in this city, would be invalidated and the city would have spent a million dollars for practically nothing. The city would also be required by the provisions of this bill to make a present to the State of buildings and lands valued at $10,000,000.

It is believed that the Mayor's action and the failure of the last administration to provide for the payment of the city's share of the State tax for the care of the insane will result in prolonged litigation. The city refused to pay the tax levied for 1893, which amounted to $714,556.72, and a suit brought to enforce this payment was won by the State, and this judgment is now before the Court of Appeals for adjudication. The tax for 1894, although levied, was not paid, and the amount claimed by the State, with interest, now amounts to $1,500,000. No provision has been made in the city's budget for the payment of this money. Should the State be successful before the Court of Appeals, the city budget made up in 1895 for the succeeding year will have to provide for the payment of this State tax for 1893, 1894, and 1895, and must naturally greatly increase the tax rate in this city for next year.

The general tax rate for the State has been fixed at 3.24, an increase over the preceding year, which was attributed to the necessity for more money for the care of the insane in this county. The rate was fixed on the supposition that the bill for the transfer of the care of the insane from the city to the State authorities would be approved by Mayor Strong. The bill having failed, the city will not only be compelled to care for its own insane, but will also be required to pay, in addition, its quota for the care of the insane throughout the State.

### THE MUNICIPAL GAS BILL.

**Gov. Morton Receives the Measure with Mayor Strong's Approval.**

ALBANY, May 28.—Gov. Morton this morning received from Mayor Strong the bill which regulates the powers of corporations which supply gas in cities of the first class. The Mayor had approved the bill.

It authorizes the municipal officers to contract for the lighting of the streets with existing gas companies for a period of not exceeding fifteen years. These contracts are to be made by public letting, "and as a consideration for the execution and performance thereof shall expressly provide for and secure to such city prices lower than any now prescribed therein by law."

There is further provision for reduction in the price of gas by a clause which makes imperative "a progressive reduction in such price" for each year during the life of the contract.

The corporation which supplies the city is also to be required by the contract to furnish gas to private individuals at prices lower than those that now obtain.

**Approved by Mayor Schieren.**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—The following bills were returned approved by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to-day:

Assemblyman Wray's providing for a gradual reduction annually in the contract price for gas in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's, removing the restriction on a promotion from Sergeant to a Captaincy in the Brooklyn police force.

F. F. Schulz's, regarding the issue of Brooklyn east side park bonds.

**Made Laws by the Governor.**

ALBANY, May 28.—Gov. Morton has approved the following bills:

Chapter 791—Providing that steam railroads shall pay their employes by the 20th of each month.

Chapter 792.—To protect bona fide purchasers and holders of municipal bonds.

Chapter 797.—The Henry H. Brown claim against New-York City in connection with a street opening.

### CRUSADING MINISTERS VICTORIOUS

**Conviction in First of Whitestone Saloon Keepers' Trials.**

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 28.—The trial of Timothy McCarthy, one of the nine saloon keepers against whom evidence has been obtained by detectives employed by the ministers of this village for selling liquor without a license, was held this afternoon.

McCarthy testified that the saloon did not belong to him. He admitted having sold liquor in the place, but said it was only occasionally, and in Patrick Griffin's, the real owner's, absence. He said that he received pay for his services from Griffin.

William O. Crooks, Excise Commissioner, testified that the saloon had never been licensed.

The case was given to the jury, and within five minutes it returned a verdict of guilty. Judge McKenna imposed a fine of $50. In default of payment McCarthy was taken to the Queens County Jail.

Another case will be taken up by the ministers this week.

This is said to be the first case in the history of the town in which a liquor dealer has been convicted by a jury for violating the excise law.

## NEW UP-TOWN CLUB OPENS

### Elaborate Quarters for Shopping District Merchants.

### CONSTABLE BUILDING'S TOP FLOOR USED

**A Large Attendance of Members and Invited Guests Present at Yesterday's Feast of the Up-Town Association.**

A new club threw open its doors yesterday afternoon, and for three hours New-York's most prominent merchants, bankers, business and professional men wandered through its charming quarters and enjoyed exquisite views of Manhattan Island, the Jersey shore, the Palisades, and the Long Island coast.

This latest accession to clubdom is modeled upon similar lines to the Lawyers' Club, the Down-Town Club, and kindred organizations, but, unlike them, it is situated up town instead of down town, and very appropriately has been named the Up-Town Association.

The officers are: John Sloane, President; Isaac Stern, Vice President; George F. Vail, Treasurer; Hobart I. Park, Secretary; House Committee—Chairman, John W. Aitken; Isaac Stern, and William Baumgarten; Committee on Admissions—Chairman, H. Blanchard Dominick; Charles B. Fosdick, and Henry I. Hardenburgh; Chairman of the Press Committee, Herbert Booth King; Directors—John W. Aitken, William Baumgarten, Charles T. Cook, H. Blanchard Dominick, Charles B. Fosdick, Horatio N. Fraser, Henry I. Hardenburgh, Edward P. Hatch, Hobart I. Park, John I. Sinclair, John Sloane, Isaac Stern, Isidor Straus, John P. Townsend, George F. Vail, and Washington Wilson.

The idea has been to establish for the merchants and professional men of the big shopping district, situated between Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, all the creature comforts to be obtained in a modern clubhouse. With this end in view members of such well-known firms as W. & J. Sloane, Tiffany & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Stern Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co., Park & Tilford, Lord & Taylor, J. & C. Fisher, James McCutcheon & Co., James McCreery & Co., Aitken, Son & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and similar mercantile institutions got together and formed the Up-Town Club.

The entire upper floor of the new Constable Building, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, was secured for club purposes, and has been refitted and furnished at a cost of more than $50,000. It has been subdivided into hat and coat rooms, reading room, parlor, smoking room, main dining room, private dining rooms, ladies' dining room, and ladies' parlor. All these have been elegantly furnished, the wall decorations being especially artistic in blues, greens, and reds. Hard wood and marble are largely used in the fittings, and the furniture is both substantial and artistic. Perhaps one of the most charming rooms is the reading room. This is a big square apartment, the windows looking south and west, and affording magnificent views. The centre of the room is adorned with a double chimneypiece of elaborate design. A crimson velvet carpet is on the floor, while the furniture is upholstered in pale-green plush. There are few more charming or cozy reading rooms in any club of the city.

All the other rooms have been fitted up with similar good taste, a particular effort being made to provide the women with tastefully-decorated apartments. A parlor and a dining room have been set apart for the exclusive use of the wives and daughters of the members, every effort having been exerted to make the "Ladies' Section" of the club a special feature. The club, being in the heart of the shopping district, the wives and daughters of the club members will find it a convenient and delightful place in which to lunch and rest. Special regulations have been made for their benefit, House Rule No. 15 reading as follows:

"Ladies, temporarily or permanently, of the family of a member of the club, and while residing with him, shall, whether or not attended by such member, be permitted to use the ladies' dining room, and be accompanied by other ladies.

"A lady making use of the ladies' dining room shall enter in a book for the purpose her own name and the names of her guests, together with the name of the member to whom the account is to be charged.

"No member of the club can be allowed to have anything served to him in the ladies' dining room, unless accompanied by a lady."

The dining room and parlor set apart for the women are artistic and pleasing. It is promised that the cuisine will be excellent and of moderate price, and that this department of the club will prove one of its most attractive features.

The kitchens, pantries, &c., are models in their way, and are provided with the most modern appurtenances. The main dining-room is a magnificent apartment, almost as spacious as Delmonico's big banquet hall, delightfully cool, and commanding fine views. The halls and corridors are lined with variegated marble and mosaics of a costly type, and twinkling electric lights sparkle among the most expensive of silken draperies. The up-town merchants may well feel proud of the handsome home with which they have provided themselves.

There were few members of the club absent at the opening reception yesterday. Those who were present and who may be regarded as distinctly representative of the class who are interested in the new organization, are:

Hicks Arnold, B. Altman, John W. Aitken, Walter Brooks, Frederick Brooks, Albert Best, H. A. Budd, William Baumgarten, R. I. Brewster, Emil Baumgarten, C. W. Colton, James N. Constable, Frederick A. Constable, Charles A. Clapp, Augustus W. Conover, Charles T. Cook, Cleveland Cady, Charles J. Coulter, A. J. Cammeyer, Montgomery P. Cowperthwait, John D. Crimmins, William F. Decker, H. B. Dominick, Alanson Trask Enos, Edward D. Faulkner, Horatio N. Fraser, Charles B. Fosdick, President Second National Bank; Adolpho H. Fischer, Henry B. Fischer, William H. Gelshenen, President Garfield National Bank.

F. Frederick Gunther, William H. Gunther, Jr., Franklin G. Gunther, Louis F. Georger, Joshua Gregg, William R. Green, Joseph P. Howard, Edward Holbrook, E. P. Hatch, H. J. Hardenburgh, R. J. Horner, M. T. Hutchinson, M. D., J. M. Horton, John S. Huyler, James S. Inglis, W. B. Isham, President Bank of the Metropolis; William H. Jackson, Julius G. Kugelman, Roland F. Knoedler, Thomas Kirkpatrick, William Kurtz, T. E. Kirby, Herbert Booth King, Jared Lockwood, Walter W. Law, Francis L. Leland, President New-York County Bank; James McCutcheon, James McCreery, James Crawford McCreery, William E. Marcus, Herman Marcus, G. E. Marcus, A. J. Manning, John J. Mitchell, Robert Maclay, President Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Joseph Milbank, Joseph Park, Hobart J. Park, James R. Raymond, Theodore Rogers, W. J. Roome, Gaston R. Rheims, Charles J. Rheims, Louis Stern, Benjamin Stern, William Schickel, William D. Sloane, Henry T. Sloane, Robert Schell, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, John Boulton Simpson, F. Schumacher, Isaac Stern, John Sloane, John J. Sinclair, Henry P. Schwarz, Henry L. Sandford, Charles Scribner, C. W. Schumann, Jr., George H. Schumann, Samuel D. Styles, Charles L. Tiffany, John P. Townsend, President Bowery Savings Bank; E. H. Van Ingen, McLane Van Ingen, George F. Vail, President Fourteenth Street Bank; C. B. Webster, Washington Wilson, Charles T. Wills, D. D. Youmans, and E. M. Youmans.

There were also many ladies present, among them being Mrs. A. H. Fischer, Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Charles A. Clapp, Mrs. Simon Sterne, Mrs. McClay, the Misses Wilson, and Mrs. and Miss Neustadt. They were conducted all over the clubhouse, regaled with music, and subsequently entertained with an elaborate luncheon.

There were many invited guests, including the following Presidents of other clubs:

William Allen Butler, Lawyers'; Joseph Jefferson, Players; Frank A. Lawrence, Lotos; A. C. Monson, Knickerbocker; Clarence A. Seward, Union; Frederick R. Coudert, Manhattan; Gen. Horace Porter, Union League; Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., Century; Henry H. Vail, Aldine; Samuel D. Babcock, Down Town; James W. Alexander, University; J. Pierpont Morgan, Metropolitan; Robert Maclay Bull, Calumet; James C. Carter, City; William E. Iselin, Merchants'; Jacob W. Mack, Harmonie; A. Kutritf, German; David Weil, Progress; Julius J. Frank, Friendship; Samuel Stiefel, Criterion; William H. Williams, Hardware; Dr. David L. Haight, University; William Berri, Oxford of Brooklyn; Charles Moore, Montauk of Brooklyn, and William T. West, Arkwright.

Mayor Strong of this city and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn received invitations to be present, but were prevented by other engagements. Others who were present included Robert Goelet, H. Walter Webb, William B. Kendall, Hiram Hitchcock, A. B. Darling, C. C. Shayne, William Vilas, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, E. Rothschild, William Hawk, E. M. Knox, F. B. Bassett, J. Alex Hayden, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Asa A. Alling, James H. Parker, George F. Spinney, Murray W. Ferris, Joseph P. McHugh, Simon Brentano, John Brisben Walker, R. E. A. Dorr, Herbert L. Bridgman, and Frederic Louis King.

The clubrooms will be open for the admission of members daily, except on Sundays, from 7 o'clock A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M., and will be kept open later for the accommodation of parties of six or more persons in the private dining rooms, if application is made to the steward the day before such accommodation is desired.

The working force of the club is under the direction of George H. Johnston, clerk; M. Adolphus d'Orville, steward; M. Dominick Pirette, chef. M. Pirette was formerly chef of the Union Club and of the Buckingham and Victoria Hotels.

### INDICTED ELECTION OFFICERS

**They Plead at the Opening of Their Case Non-Legalized Supervision of the Yonkers Election.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 28.—On the motion of Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, representing the Attorney General, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Bartlett, here this morning, the indicted Mount Vernon Election Inspectors and poll clerks, Henry J. Hoffman, William H. Deverman, E. F. Gillen, and John F. Wagner, were arraigned.

Deverman, an Inspector, is indicted for failure to receive and file the packages of stubs and unused ballots and statements from the ballot clerks, and the certified statement of canvass which was made on the night of election in 1894, and signed by the three Inspectors. Also for making false statements and filing the same. Also for perjury in the Theodore Stevenson and Edwin W. Fiske cases.

Henry J. Hoffman, Inspector, is indicted for making a false statement and filing the same, and for perjury in the Stevenson and Fiske cases.

John Wagner, poll clerk, is indicted for perjury in the Stevenson and Fiske cases, and Eugene Gillen, another poll clerk, for perjury in the Fiske case.

Before they pleaded, Martin J. Keogh, representing all the defendants except Hoffman, made a motion to set aside the indictments on the ground that there was no sufficient legal evidence produced before the Grand Jury proving that these defendants were Inspectors of Election, and they are charged with committing crimes as Inspectors of Election. If, therefore, they were not such legally appointed Inspectors they could not commit the crime. He argued that Section 256 of the Code provides that none but legal evidence can be received by a Grand Jury.

As to the charge against Deverman for failing to receive and file the sealed package of used and unused ballots and stubs, the law required that the written statement of the election shall go with it. In this case the statement was not offered with the sealed package, and he did not receive, and, consequently, did not file it. And, further, if he was not legally appointed to do so, he had no right to them. The Grand Jury did not take proof of the appointment of any of the indicted defendants.

Mr. Prime said that the law provided that where a person performs the official acts of an office he becomes the officer de facto, and is, therefore, liable to the punishments if he does wrong.

The defendants demurred to the indictments as a whole, on the face of them, as not showing that any crime had been committed.

Lawyer David H. Hunt appeared for Hoffman, and Judge George C. Appell as associate attorney for them all.

They are to hand up their papers, and Justice Bartlett said he would adjourn court to June 22, when he would hand down his decision.

### DEATH OF A CELEBRATED SWINDLER

**Crowned a Criminal Career by Committing Bigamy.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—H. Granville Gray, who was known throughout the country as a professional swindler, forger, and all-around "crook," died here last evening.

Gray's first appearance in Philadelphia was in 1879. Previous to that he had had a criminal career in Boston, Providence, and other parts of New-England and New-York. He had served a term in the Kings County Jail. In this city he victimized hotel keepers and others by personating newspaper men and by forgery and blackmail, and was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for eighteen months. Gray's last escapade was in Chicago, during the World's Fair, when he married a young woman, although he had a wife living in the East. For this he was arrested in Philadelphia and taken to Chicago, but managed to escape punishment.

### LIBERTY BELL IS FOR THE WHOLE LAND

**It Will Figure in the Confederate Monument Dedication.**

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—William O. McDowell, Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, has sent the following telegram to the official in charge of the Columbian liberty bell:

"The committee in charge places the liberty bell at the disposal of the Grand Army of the Republic (Illinois Division) for participation in the ceremony on Decoration Day in connection with the monument to the Confederate dead."

### STREET COURT EXAMINATION

**Mrs. Augustine Was Too Stout to be Removed from a Carriage.**

Daniel J. Augustine, a clerk, of 7 Oak Street, had his mother Catherine taken to the Tombs yesterday, as he fears she is insane and will harm herself.

It took four men to put Mrs. Augustine into a carriage, as she weighed over 200 pounds. Her son says she has been unable to leave her room for the last two years.

Justice Voorhis went through the regular examination outdoors at the cab window. Mrs. Augustine did not answer any of the questions. He committed her to the care of the Department of Charities and Correction, and she was driven to Bellevue Hospital.

**He Could Find No Policeman.**

James Nynch was sent to prison yesterday for begging. Thomas Lynch of 66 Madison Avenue, was the complainant. He said the man asked alms of him at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue Monday night, and followed him all the time he was looking for a policeman.

Mr. Lynch said he walked two blocks before he found a policeman.

## THE THIRD AVENUE'S GRIP

### Almost Prevents Another Hearing as to the King's Bridge Railroad.

### ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE PUBLIC

**Aldermen to Hear Again Saturday the Demand for Franchise for Metropolitan Traction Company.**

The majority report of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen in favor of granting the Great King's Bridge-St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, although the people of the district through which the road is to be operated are overwhelming in favor of the franchise being given to the Metropolitan Traction Company, was not acted upon at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen.

Instead, Alderman W. M. K. Olcott succeeded in having action deferred for one week, so that another public hearing on the subject could be given. Such a hearing will be given in the council chamber in the City Hall at 2 P. M. Saturday.

This result was not secured without a controversy, that showed that the Third Avenue Railroad Company has a firm grip on the friendship of some of the members of the board. The proposition to delay was carried by a vote of 16 to 13, and some of those who voted with the majority said that they were ready to give the franchise to the Third Avenue Company.

There was a report that "Billy" Maloney, who was clerk of the famous "boodle" Board of Aldermen og 1884, was about the City Hall yesterday. He could not be found, however. It is a fact, though, that he has been lobbying in the interest of the Third Avenue Company.

The report of the committee was down for a special order at 3 o'clock. Alderman Marshall called it up. Alderman Olcott immediately offered the resolution asking for another public hearing Saturday, and for final action at the meeting next Tuesday.

In support of his resolution Mr. Olcott said that he could understand the impatience with which some of the Aldermen would receive the proposition for another hearing. He was convinced that this impatience was due to the fact that there had been three hearings on the subject already. The majority report of the Railroad Committee had itself stated that, although most of the people who appeared at the hearing favored giving the franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company, the majority declared that they thought the public interest would be best subserved by giving it to the Third Avenue Company.

"That conclusion reads very strangely to me," said Mr. Olcott. "You might as well say what sort of a railroad there should be in Kamtchatka as to brush aside public sentiment in this matter."

Mr. Olcott declared that another hearing would enable all the Aldermen to acquaint themselves with the merits of the case. Besides, Alderman Hall, who had made the minority report, was unavoidably detained, and it was but common courtesy to him that he should have a chance to be heard and to vote on the proposition.

"Personally," said Mr. Olcott, "I am heartily in advocacy of the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company."

Alderman Brown (Tammany) wanted to know if President Jeroloman had not also signed the minority report. The President said that he had. Mr. Olcott said that he had several petitions for another public hearing.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) said that he was as strong an advocate of giving the franchise to the Third Avenue Road as there was in the board, but in view of all the circumstances, and especially in view of the absence of Alderman Hall, he was willing that another public hearing should be held. Alderman Marshall (Rep.) said that he wanted action taken at once. He favored the Third Avenue Company.

"I want this thing passed as soon as possible," he said.

"Why?" asked Alderman Ware.

"Because there is no further necessity for delay."

Alderman Oakley (Tammany) said that it was immaterial to him which road got the franchise. He was convinced that a railroad was needed in the territory and, therefore, was ready to vote for the majority report. He asked if Alderman Hall's relations with the Traction Company were the cause of the filibustering.

Alderman Ware started to resent this as an attack on Mr. Hall. Mr. Oakley, however, said that no personal insinuations were intended. Alderman Hall had said when he made the minority report that it had been furnished to him by the counsel for the Traction Company. That was the only relation referred to. All the members of the committee were provided with reports by both roads.

Alderman Ware said: "The majority report is not in the interest of the public. It was made for partisan and personal reasons. I notice that Tammany men only vote in the Tammany way. The Platt men and others in this board are at odds on the matter. I am glad that Mr. Olcott is for the Traction Company. I hope he will make converts before the next meeting." Mr. Ware intimated that there was a Platt-Tammany deal on foot.

"Will Alderman Ware be prepared to vote on this at the next meeting?" asked Mr. Goodwin, (Tammany.)

"I am ready to vote on it to-day, only I know I am in the minority," said Mr. Ware. There was laughter at this.

"I apprehend that if the matter is not laid over," said Alderman Goodman, "there will be a hue and cry that will discredit this board."

Alderman Brown made a long argument in favor of the Third Avenue Road.

"Which road were you in favor of when this matter was up before other boards?" asked Mr. Ware of Mr. Brown.

"I don't understand what you mean," replied Mr. Brown.

Mr. Olcott's resolution was then adopted. The public hearing will therefore be held Saturday, and public sentiment will get another chance to assert itself in favor of the Traction Company.

**Cottagers Arriving at Newport.**

NEWPORT, R. I., May 28.—Sidney Webster and wife of New-York, who have taken the George R. Fearing cottage, Narragansett Avenue, arrived to-day. They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, who are to spend the Summer with them. Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King arrived from New-York and took possession of their cottages to-day. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs arrived to-night on a visit to Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

**Another Call for Water Bids.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 28.—Mayor Wanser and the Street and Water Board to-day held a three hours' conference behind closed doors in relation to a new water supply. After the conference it was announced that the board would shortly call for bids for a new supply based on the gravity system.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

### DRUGGIST LYONS WAS ABSENT

**Alleged Montreal Phenacetine Smuggler Must Appear Within Ten Days or Lose $2,500.**

John T. Lyons, the Montreal druggist who was arrested May 15 on the charge of smuggling phenacetine from Canada to the United States, failed to appear before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, the time set for the hearing, and the Commissioner declared that Mr. Lyons had forfeited his bond for $2,500.

Charles A. Hess of Hess, Townsend & McClelland, Mr. Lyons's counsel, presented a certificate from a Montreal physician saying that Mr. Lyons was too ill to come to New-York. A police official from Montreal, however, testified that he saw Mr. Lyons in the streets of that city Monday apparently perfectly well.

Commissioner Shields agreed to set aside the forfeiture of the bond if Mr. Lyons appeared before him within ten days.

The United States authorities, it is said, are making a special effort to stop the smuggling of phenacetine and sulphonal from Canada into the United States. Arrests have been made in Boston and Philadelphia.

Mr. Lyons was arrested in New-York City just as he was about to leave for his home, and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, who at first fixed his bail at $5,000. The bail was afterward reduced to $2,500, and Mr. Lyons furnished that amount.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 William Street, are the principal dealers in phenacetine in the United States. Immense quantities of the drug are sold. Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., therefore, have been more or less annoyed by the wholesale smuggling of it. It became possible for the dealers who handled the smuggled phenacetine to make big reductions in prices.

William J. Schieffelin said yesterday that it was not true that the firm of which he was a member was making special efforts to push proceedings against smugglers and those dealing in smuggled drugs, although they have long felt ill effects from the introduction, duty free, of drugs on which they have to pay heavy tariff.

"The United States authorities," Mr. Schieffelin said, "are solely responsible for the present action."

Commissioner Shields said yesterday that he was not aware that warrants had been issued for the arrest of other persons in this city for being implicated in the smuggling.

Mr. Hess, Mr. Lyons's lawyer, said that he was very confident that Mr. Lyons will come to New-York before the ten days allowed by Commissioner Shields expire. The offense with which Lyons is charged is not an extraditable one. Mr. Hess says, and he also claims, that the case is outside the jurisdiction of the New-York courts, anyway.

Sulphonal, the other drug that is being smuggled in large quantities, is widely used, although its sale is not so great as that of phenacetine, druggists say. It is used as a sedative.

It is alleged that the smuggling is carried on through an organized body, to which certain Montreal druggists, who have their regular agents in this country, belong. It is also said that several United States detectives are at work in New-York and that more arrests are to be made soon both here and in Philadelphia, which, it is said, has been one of the main depots for the smuggled drugs.

### ANOTHER WEEK OF FREEDOM FOR DEBS

**He Surrenders to the Marshal, but Is Not Sent to Prison.**

CHICAGO, May 28.—Eugene V. Debs called on United States Marshal Arnold this afternoon and delivered himself into custody.

The Marshal told him that he did not expect the mandate from Washington for a week or more, and until he received it the men were at liberty on their bonds. Debs then left with the Marshal his itinerary for the next few days, so that he could be telegraphed to return when needed.

"I have written to all of the others out of the city," said Debs, "and it is our purpose to come in a body and surrender ourselves and go back to Woodstock Jail."

**To Limit the Butchers' Exhibits.**

The Board of Health adopted a resolution yesterday, providing that hereafter no meat or poultry, exceeding the size of a rabbit, shall be hung or exposed for sale outside of any shop or store in this city.

**Truck Stands Near the Parks.**

After a long discussion in the Board of Aldermen yesterday it was resolved to ask the Park Commissioners not to enforce the new rule abolishing truck stands in the streets adjacent to public parks.

### THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE UNION OF DEMOCRATS—The watchword of the meeting of the New-York Democratic editors.

THE SOUTH FOR SOUND MONEY—Ringing speeches and resolutions at the Memphis Convention.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS—The results of the recent heavy frost in the West.

BOYCOTT PLACED ON UNION—No Presbytery can license a student of the seminary.

DEATH IN THE CABINET—Secretary Gresham's career brought to a close.

OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY—The return of good times retarded by silver agitators.

GOV. ALTGELD'S LYNCHING—His pardon of criminals given as the cause of a mob's action.

DEBS TO SERVE HIS TERM—The Supreme Court refuses a writ of habeas corpus.

ENGLAND'S VIEW OF CHINA—Comments on Russia's reported invasion of Kirin.

PARTY POSITIONS IN CUBA—Home rule the demand of all intelligent citizens.

WAITING FOR THE REFORM—Speculations as to New-Jersey's investigating committee.

KICKAPOO LANDS OPENED—Horses and bicycles were ahead in the rush for claims.

FORAKER AGAIN IN ARMS—Once more a disturbing element in Ohio politics.

FORMOSA IN REVOLUTION—A republic declared and a flag with a dragon adopted.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: "Development of Plant Food in the Soil," by Henry Stewart; Making Small Cheeses; Farm Experiences and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

## SOUND MONEY CRUSADERS

### Chamber of Commerce Committees Commence a Lively Campaign.

### FIRST CALL TO ARMS GOES SOUTH

**Heads of Leading New-York Business Houses Sign It—Plans Made for Concerted and Winning Action.**

The crusade of the Chamber of Commerce against free silver fallacies is now fairly begun. From this time forward it will be prosecuted vigorously, and every section of the United States will be thoroughly canvassed in the interests of sound money.

In order to secure the best results a number of committees have been appointed which will devote their attention to different phases of the campaign. These are now hard at work arousing the interest of the public to this most important issue of the hour.

The Committee on the Press and Publication, of which Louis Windmüller is Chairman, is busy preparing plans for illustrations, as well as the publication of pamphlets and books. Further than this, it is intended to send out at frequent intervals interviews and articles from the pens of prominent men on topics of immediate interest. This committee is made up of the following: Louis Windmüller, Chairman; Carl Schurz, George Haven Putnam, Abram C. Bernheim, Henry W. Maxwell, Dumont Clarke, and James W. Cromwell.

The Committee on Correspondence, of which A. Swan Brown is Chairman, has devoted its time and attention to the large business houses of the country. The idea is to induce the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in all the important centres to actually enlist in the crusade. To this end, large business houses in New-York have been asked to address their correspondents in various sections of the United States, explaining the necessity of common action and agitation, in order to preserve a sound-money basis for the business interests of the country. This committee is composed of the following: A. Swan Brown, Chairman; John Claflin, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor, and Samuel H. Seaman.

There is still another committee, known as the Committee on Co-operation with Kindred Organizations and on the Formation of Sound-Money Clubs. This committee will aim to communicate and confer with other commercial organizations throughout the country for the purpose of stirring up sound-money sentiment. The idea is to keep in touch with business men in other cities for the purpose of ascertaining what is being done there, as well as to secure concerted action. The formation of sound-money clubs will be strongly urged wherever possible. The personnel of the committee is as follows: William J. Schieffelin, Chairman; William W. Fairchild, Samuel D. Coykendall, William A. White, and Cleveland H. Dodge.

A very important appeal was sent South last night to prominent merchants and Chambers of Commerce. The document in full, with names of signers, embracing the leading houses in the City of New-York, is as follows:

Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, founded A. D., 1768.

To the Business Men of the South:

We, business men of New-York, who are from the South, or have business relations with the South, and are concerned in the prosperity of the Southern States, appeal to the people of those States to take such a stand on currency questions as shall silence the accusations that have been made against their intelligence and conservatism.

We appeal to you to resist every effort to precipitate a monetary revolution, as to the results of which even its advocates cannot agree, and against which the commercial classes as well as students of the history of financial experiments warn you as bringing certain disaster.

A rise in value of numerous products, accompanied by an increased demand for labor in manufacturing districts and for money in financial centres, foreshadows a gradual return to a new era of prosperity, unless confidence should again

put 50 cents' worth of silver into a dollar, then stamp the Government's flat upon it, and compel it to be accepted for $1. We never have had bimetallism. We are not having it now. It is not the silver in a dollar that circulates as a dollar; it is the 50 cents' worth of silver and the fifty-cent gold indorsement. So long as our Government does not add to its liabilities in this direction, the amount now outstanding of currency thus floated can probably be kept good, however foolish it was thus to strain Government credit. But we have now gotten pretty near the line of disaster, as evidenced by the events of the last year or two. And any attempt to give that Government indorsement to an unlimited amount of silver must drive us to a silver basis.

The first effect of this would be to swindle out of half his money every creditor—that is, every pensioner, every one who has money in a savings bank or any other bank, every holder of a life insurance policy, &c. The next effect would be to double the price of everything that labor has to buy, while it left wages to rise only slowly and partially in proportion, thus reducing wages throughout the country. A third result would be to make people timid about making loans, and thus to lessen the amount of funds available for new enterprises and keep interest high, as it is now in every State where free-silver opinions prevail. Here at New-York people do not believe but that our currency will remain sound. That is one of the causes which makes interest so low here. In other parts of the country lenders are more or less influenced by popular opinions about them, and are afraid we are going to a silver basis. That is one thing that makes money so tight and interest so high in those quarters.

What the Government ought to do is by coinage to certify to the weight and fineness of the metals its citizens want to use as money, and then let them use them as they please. It is not free coinage that the silver advocates really want. It is forced currency by law of depreciated silver. They want silver legislation, not to enable anybody to get silver—they can have all they want now—or to prevent anybody from taking gold—no one would prefer silver—nobody is troubled that way now—but to compel people to take silver who do not want it; and the ones who are clamoring for silver legislation are the ones who either have silver and want to get rid of it, or who, owing debts payable in gold, want Government to help them break their contracts, so that they can pay them in silver.

It would be hard to find a more offensive sort of Government interference. When I buy a coat for $10, I really sell the other man $10 for a coat. It would be just as reasonable to have a law passed that should make me take a coat I did not want, or accept one which I had not bought, as it is to make me take silver dollars when I prefer gold, or accept silver dollars when I have contracted for gold ones. If we are to have laws like that we ought to strike off from our statute books all penalties for stealing and robbery.

As to international bimetallism, in the first place, I do not see what good it would do. If you do not interfere with people's use of silver and gold, they will not use silver any more, simply because there is a law providing it. If you do interfere with their use of the metals, then you attempt a business that has always failed, and which commerce is to-day better able to thwart than ever before. Again, if it is right and desirable, we ought to be doing our best to bring it about without waiting for other nations. If it is not so, then we ought to keep our fingers out of it, no matter what other nations may do.

The audience was large, and Mr. Warner's points were vigorously applauded.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A "Trilby" Company for Chicago.—The ante-room leading to Manager A. M. Palmer's private office was thronged yesterday by actors and actresses, all seeking personal interviews with the owner of "Trilby." The news had gone forth on the Rialto that Mr. Palmer had decided to run "Trilby" in this city all Summer, if possible, and that he was to engage a new company to present the play in Chicago June 29. The contract with the management of Hooley's Theatre calls for the original "Trilby" company, and Chicago newspapers have been assuring their readers, for a long time, that this was the company that was to appear there. Mr. Palmer, however, is naturally indisposed to break the remarkable run of the play here, and he has decided to send Wilton Lackaye to Chicago to play Svengali, and surround him with a new supporting company. Rumors of this have reached Chicago, and the newspapers have been pestered by inquiries regarding its truth or falsity, to which, on the authority of the management of Hooley's, they have answered emphatically that the original company would be seen in Chicago. These statements will now have to be recalled. Mr. Palmer made some engagements yesterday, but the great majority of applicants were rejected as unsuitable for the play.

Garrick Club's Entertainment.—The first annual entertainment of the Garrick Club will be given next Sunday night at the Standard Theatre An exceptionally fine programme has been arranged, and will be participated in by a number of prominent actors and actresses. Among those who will appear are Camille D'Arville, Miss Nina Bertina Humphreys, Miss Mollie Fuller, Victor Herbert, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Kate Rolla, the Sisters Burt, Master Walter Leon, Signor A. Abramhoff, Fred Solomon, James Thornton, Charles Dickson, with a chorus of forty from "The Mimic World"; the Manhattan Comedy Four, Daniel Sully, Dore, Farmer, and Dore, the Metropolitan Quartette, Al Wilson, Conroy and Fox, Alice Keese and Lulu Decker. The stage will be under the direction of Gus Kerker, Jesse Williams, Joseph Vanderberg, and Ernst Neyer.

—"For Fair Virginia."—The cast of "For Fair Virginia," which is to be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Monday night, has been completed. It includes Edward J. Morgan, Lottie Briscoe, Frank Doane, "Russ" Whytal, Frederick Vroom, Lyster Sanford, William Parke, R. F. McClannin, Felix Haney, C. B. Thomas, Marie Knowles Whytal, and Minnie Dupree. The play is having its final rehearsals under the direction of the author, "Russ" Whytal. Entirely new scenery has been painted by H. Logan Reid. Although the scene of the play is laid at Southerland, Va., during the late war, there are none of the sensational scenes and effects of the usual war drama, nor is the sentiment of the story sectional in any sense of the word.

—Mr. Hare's American Tour.—Clarence Fleming, who is to manage John Hare's American tour next season, has arranged with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to begin the tour at Abbey's Theatre, Dec. 23, with an engagement of four weeks, to be followed, later, by a return engagement of two weeks. Mr. Fleming's contemplated trip to London, to consult with his star, has been abandoned, all arrangements for the tour having been made by cable and letter. The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," will be the principal feature of Mr. Hare's repertory.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Daniel Sully has made such a popular hit in "The Corner Grocery" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre that Manager Rosenquest has extended his engagement indefinitely, and hopes to keep the theatre open throughout the Summer. During the Summer Mr. Sully will revive some of his old plays, including "Daddy Nolan." Summer prices prevail at the Fourteenth Street, and the size of the audiences is largely attributable to that fact.

Business Manager of The Park.—George Wotherspoon, late advance agent of Rose Coghlan, has been engaged by A. M. Palmer to act as business manager of Palmer's Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, next season. Mr. Wotherspoon has had a great deal of valuable experience in the theatrical business, and ought to prove an efficient ally to Mr. Palmer in conducting his new venture

—Helen Bertram Not Engaged.—Messrs. Abbey, Shoeffel & Grau announce that the story published in a morning newspaper Monday to the effect that Helen Bertram had been engaged to take the place of Mme. Eames for the next season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House has not the slightest foundation in fact.

—New Stars for Proctors.—Among the new-comers next week at Proctor's will be Lydia Dreams, ventriloquist and contortionist, and Ida Siddons, queen of burlesque. Among the artists who have been re-engaged are Raymon Moore, Hill and Hull, Redding and Stanton, and Grace Rutledge.

—"The Tzigane" a Success.—The application for seats in advance has been so great at the box office of Abbey's Theatre since "The Tzigane" began its run there that, commencing to-morrow, seats can be secured two weeks in advance for this successful comic opera.

—No "Trilby" Matinée To-day.—The usual Wednesday matinée of "Trilby" at the Garden Theatre will be omitted to-day. In its stead a special Decoration Day matinée of Mr. Potter's play will be given to-morrow afternoon.

—Standard Theatre.—But six more performances, including the extra Decoration Day matinée, remain of Gillette's funny play, "Too Much Johnson," at the Standard. The theatre will close for the season Saturday night.

## COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE GRADUATES

### Diplomas Awarded to the Young Women of the Class of '95.

The commencement exercises of the class of '95 of the New-York Collegiate Institute were held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and there was a large attendance of friends of the graduates and the school. The platform was decorated with roses and palms. The graduates were Emily R. Lombard, Florence Ketchum, Louise Clinch, Esther S. Hotchkiss, Winifred M. Munckwitz, Charlotte F. Windsor, and Alice Schroeder.

Miss Windsor delivered the salutatory and Miss Lombard was the valedictorian. Essays were read by Miss Munckwitz, Miss Hotchkiss, and Miss Ketchum.

Alexander P. Ketchum, Commissioner of Board of Education, presented the diplomas.

Addresses were made by John Jasper, Superintendent of Public Schools, and the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting.

## F. J. LINDNER WAS POISONED

### A Jury Says Coroner Hoeber's Physician Was Wrong — The Body to be Exhumed.

A Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon declared that narcotic poison, administered by some person not known, killed Francis J. Lindner, who died May 2, at 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Dr. John B. Huber, Coroner Hoeber's physician, diagnosed the case as one of Bright's disease, and said at the inquest that he made no autopsy because he did not consider it necessary.

Dr. Perry Schoonmaker, Dr. A. M. Piersons, and Dr. Malcolm McLean declared they found evidences of morphine poisoning.

Lindner's wife testified that her husband never used morphine or any other poisonous drug. She said her husband's life was insured in a German Company for $4,000, and in an American company for $3,000. She could not give the names of the companies.

Assistant District Attorney Davis has received instructions from Col. Fellows to apply to Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, to-day, for an order for the exhumation of Lindner's body.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

### Anthracite Coal Companies Do Not Increase Production.

Two sessions of the anthracite coal companies' sales agents were held in this city yesterday, and the matter of production for the month of June was discussed. All of the companies were represented, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

After a careful canvass of the situation, the agents decided that the companies shall continue through June the agreement already in force, viz., to mine coal only three days in each week. This policy insures an output for the month of about 3,500,000 tons. No change was made in the scale of prices.

### Union of Electric Roads.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—Negotiations are about completed which will make the electric systems of this city practically one. There are now two, the Consolidated and the South Orange. The latter is owned by the Radels. They now have the right to run their cars over the tracks of the Consolidated Company from a point above the Court House to a point below the Market Street Station. They have held this right over three years, and it expires on the first of the new year. It is now proposed that the agreement be renewed, and that in return the South Orange Company allow the Consolidated to run its New-York cars over the South Orange tracks through Ferry Street, thus shortening the time and clearing the street of an extra set of tracks.

ALBANY, May 28.—An agreement for consolidation of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway with the Buffalo and Tonawanda Electric Railway, forming the Buffalo and Niagara Electric Railway, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The route of these two railroads forms a continuous line, but neither road has been yet constructed. The Directors of the consolidated company are W. Caryl Ely, Charles B. Gaskell, and Burt Van Horn, Jr., of Niagara Falls; Robert L. Fryer, Henry H. Pierce, George H. Dunbar, and John J. McWilliams of Buffalo; Frank A. Dudley of Niagara Falls and Willard P. Whitlock of Elizabeth, N. J. The consolidated capital is $1,250,000.

### J. M. Egan Is the Receiver.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—Judge Sanborn handed down his order to-day settling the question of J. M. Egan's confirmation as receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad, in place of the Union Pacific receivers. The court orders the transfer of such property as lies within the jurisdiction of the Eighth Circuit of the United States Court to Mr. Egan, who was appointed receiver by Judge Gilbert of the Ninth Circuit.

The conditions imposed are that the American Loan and Trust Company shall pay $447,000, the amount of interest due Feb. 1, 1895, and interest on that sum, and that the new receiver shall pay all subsequent interest maturing on the first mortgage bonds as they shall become due. If he fails he shall immediately surrender possession of the property to the present receivers. No provision is made in the order other than that contained in Judge Gilbert's order with reference to the issuing of receiver's certificates. Similar applications will be made at Portland and San Francisco for the parts of the road in other circuits.

### Mr. Ingalls's Cheerful View.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, says: "Business is improving materially. New furnaces are opening and there is a better demand for coal and lumber, which largely increases the carrying trade of the road."

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Stockholders of the United Railroad and Canal Companies of New-Jersey held their annual meeting in Trenton yesterday, and elected the following Directors: William W. Astor, John C. Barron, Joseph D. Bedle, Samuel S. Dennis, Charles E. Green, J. Bayard Henry, F. Wolcott Jackson, Thomas McKean, Thomas Oakes, Alfred Van Santvoord, Robert F. Stockton, and John Lowber Welsh.

—The Connecticut Senate has passed a resolution regarding debenture certificates of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. It provides that, in case of increase of stock, holders of debenture certificates may subscribe for additional debentures in the same proportion as stockholders take the new stock, subject to prior approval of two-thirds of the Board of Directors.

—In the Massachusettts Senate yesterday, the Committee on Railroads reported a bill to incorporate the purchasers of the property and franchises of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, with not over $5,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common stock, the preferred to receive 5 per cent., the name of the company yet to be decided upon.

—The talk of a threatened rate war among the trunk lines as a result of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's refusal to sign the proposed agreement on west-bound rates is pronounced by Vice President Garrett of that company as ridiculous.

—The reorganization Committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company has requested the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, trustee of the mortgage, to postpone application for a foreclosure.

—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's April statement shows a decrease of $157,501 in gross earnings and a decrease of $62,781 in net earnings, after expenses and charges are deducted.

—H. M. Little, General Manager of the New-Orleans Traction Company, is to succeed Benjamin Norton as President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, in Brooklyn.

—Application has been made to the court by the Northern Pacific receivers for authority to begin suit against Henry Villard for $545,000.

—The sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, under decree of the Federal court, has been postponed for the third time, to Oct. 17.

—President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande says that gold mining in Colorado is increasing.

## PRICES OF WHEAT MOVE RAPIDLY

### After Going in Both Directions, They Stop Where They Were Monday.

Yesterday's manipulations in the wheat market moved prices rapidly in each direction, and left them as they had stood at the close of Monday's business, until the last hour.

Then they advanced, under covering and foreign buying, 1½ to 1⅞ cents per bushel above Monday's closing prices. July closed at 83½ cents per bushel, having sold as low as 81⅝ cents; September closed at 83⅞ cents, having sold at 82⅛ cents, and December closed at 85¾ cents, having sold at 83⅝ cents. Sales reached 10,320,000 bushels.

Corn advanced 1¼ to 1⅜ cents for the day, with sales of 495,000 bushels, July closing at 58⅝ cents per bushel.

Cotton sales reached 170,000 bales, without material change in prices for the day.

### Railroad Sprinkling Carts.

From The Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

Why would it not be possible to hitch tank cars to freight trains on the Short Line and sprinkle the entire line at least once a day? As on all other roads running through the arid region, the dust is a great annoyance, and the sprinkled roadbed would soon make the line the favorite route for all travelers bound for the Northwest. An added reason why such an innovation would be advantageous is that it would drive all tramps off the road; freight trains with such attachments would have no attractions for the genus hobo.

## WANTS LIGHTS ON ALL CARRIAGES

### Alderman Olcott's Resolution as to Passenger Vehicles—Signs for the Street Corners.

Alderman Olcott believes that all vehicles carrying passengers should be equipped with lights at night. He introduced the following resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen:

Resolved, That the following ordinance be adopted, the same to take effect immediately:

Lights on Passenger Vehicles.—Any person using or permitting to be used a cab, coach, light wagon, or any other vehicle used or intended to be used for the carrying of passengers, whether the same shall be actually carrying passengers other than the driver or not, shall be required to carry on such vehicle after sundown and before sunrise a light or lights of sufficient illuminating power and so placed as to be visible at a distance of 200 feet in front of said vehicle.

Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished as a misdemeanor.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on County Affairs. The following resolution was also introduced at yesterday's meeting:

Whereas, The present signs on street lamp-posts and other places throughout the City of New-York containing the names of streets are insufficient for the information of the public, or are illegible at night, and, in many cases, cannot be read by persons walking or riding through the streets of said city; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he hereby is requested to place conspicuously upon the corners of all buildings in the City of New-York which stand at the intersection of any two streets or thoroughfares, the names of such thoroughfares upon iron and enameled signs of a size and kind to be selected by the said Commissioner, wherever and whenever he shall be able to obtain the permission of the owner or owners of said buildings, respectively.

This too was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

ASSISTANT CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl to assist with chamberwork or mind children; willing and obliging; best city reference. 137 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or WAITRESS.—By a young girl, in private family; willing to go to the country; has good references; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at 119 East 31st St., near Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; three years' best city references from last place. 200 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; three years and six months with present employer; leaving on account of family going abroad; will be highly recommended. 44 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; do plain sewing or wait on lady; five years' city reference; city or country. J. H., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; in a small private family. 236 East 33d St., second floor, front, east side.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in private family; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 50 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or willing to assist in any other kind of work; city or country. Tween, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. Present employer's, 27 Irving Place; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; in small family; no objection to country; best city references. 221 East 32d St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure situation for a girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call, Wednesday morning, between 10 and 12, at 125 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting to go to the country for season of June. Call, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 240 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with other work; city reference. A. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; lady can be seen. 4 East 64th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; three years' reference from present employer. Can be seen before 12 at 44 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 495 9th Av., Lenahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; willing to assist with other work; city or country; private family; two years' reference from last place. 242 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent girl in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 874 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Mrs. Judge, 500 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 27 East 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by a Swedish girl; first-class references; city or country. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid, a young Swedish girl; superior in every respect. Present employer, 812 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 133 West 62d St., Kolman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 341 Lexington Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid; excellent references. A. V., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; personal reference. 606 Columbus Av., Heatherington's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and take care of children. 43 West 37th St.; apply in basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 46 East 34th St., 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; will assist with laundry work. G. X., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; in private family. 114 East 18th St., present employer's.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; in a private family; city or country; city reference. C. G., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, to go together as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; best city reference. M. G., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do plain washing in private family; city or country; good city reference. B. D., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; can be seen for three days at present employer's, 9 to 12. 16 East 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30 to $35; good reference. G. R., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as good cook and fine baker; country reference. A., 338 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; city or country; best city reference. 241 East 55th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; city or country; A1 references. Mrs. Riordan, 413 1st Av.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; good baker; with girl 16; country. A., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By good plain cook; willing to assist with housework; city or country. 51 West 49th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook to go out in the country; Protestant; good city reference. 43 West 64th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; best reference. 232 East 54th St.; ring three times; no cards.

COOK.—By a woman as good plain cook; best city reference from last place. 184 East 53d St.; ring dentist's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook and excellent laundress in a small private family; reference. 301 East 65th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing; wages, $20; personal references. K. K., 251 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires situation for a most excellent, temperate, and desirable cook. 31 East 37th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; by woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker. Present employer, 18 East 65d St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By a good Swedish cook, with kitchenmaid; leaving on account of family going to Europe. 3 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a very good cook; best reference. A., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress. Store, 309 East 35th St.

COOK.—Lady desires to recommend her cook. Call, present employer's, 29 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references; private family; city or country. 40 West 10th St.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; fully competent to take entire charge; wages, $30; references. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; American family; excellent city references; city or country; wages, $20 to $25; no objection to washing. 424 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Norwegian girls, with good local references; prefer a place together; as cook and chambermaid or waitress. 8 State St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress; willing to go to the country; city reference. 643 Union St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn; ring second bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; city or country. 653 West End Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent cook; in a private family; excellent baker; understands her duties; will do some plain washing; references. 209 West 68th St., Hoffapfel's bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; city or country; lady to be seen. 212 East 44th St.

COOK and BAKER.—Excellent; by competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; wages, $30. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman in private family; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; best city references. 445 2d Av., drug store.

COOK.—By a young woman as experienced cook and laundress; would like permanent place; city or country; best references from last employer. H. M., 230 West 18th St., rear, one flight, Room 7.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Would like to go together; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl; baker; desserts; game, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; best testimonials. Marie, restaurant, 416 4th Av.

COOK.—By excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 128 West 50th St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—Lady wishes to procure situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply present employer's, 21 West 17th St, Wednesday and Thursday.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class; understands her business in all branches; wishes family that lives in country all year round; reference. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; would go to the country for the Summer. M. A., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook, having young niece; to go together to do the work of private family; city or country; best reference. 416 West 52d St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook in hotel or boarding house in country; has many years' experiences. Call at present employer's, after 2 o'clock, at 331 West 76th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; city or country; would do some coarse washing; best city reference. A. M., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook, and to do plain washing; in small private family; leaving on account of family going away. Mrs. Casey, 117 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman; as good plain cook; washer and ironer; best city references; a home is wanted. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook, with some washing; good city reference; city or country. 143 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK—BUTLER.—By man and wife; first-class references; city or country. 164 West 23d St. L. V.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook in a private family; city or country; good reference. Oliver Bell, 106 East 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; good baker; city or country; personal city reference. D., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 507 West 38th St.

COOK.—By young girl as excellent cook in small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 19 West 34th St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French lady, superior cutter and fitter, excellent taste, Paris experience with La Ferriere and Worth, wishes engagements in fine families; $2.25 per day; speaks only little English and prefers ladies knowing some French. Parisienne, 141 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' walking and evening dresses made reasonably; fancy waists, capes, and misses' gowns; also thorough dressmaker by day. 1,322 Broadway, Herald Square, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Doucet and Felix; last style in Summer dresses; wants more engagements by day in family; $2.50; references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work at home; best reference. 326 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; to go out in private families; best work and references. Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wants permanent place; highest city reference. Dressmaker, 83 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; permanent place; highest city reference. Artist, 33 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Reliable; to go in private families. 223 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; $2.50. 159 East 39th St.

### Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, NURSE, MAID, or Seamstress.—By North-German woman; competent of teaching kindergarten, elementary branches; good needleworker; good references. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By refined, well-educated lady, or ladies' maid, or companion. Apply, for three days, to Mrs. Bowman, 148 East 27th St.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young widow, best reference, as housekeeper, or to take care of club or bachelors' apartments. Edwards, 252 West 36th St., one flight, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman as working housekeeper or laundress; best city reference. 122 West 70th St.

### Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two girls; one as laundress and assist with chamberwork; other as general housework; country for Summer; city reference. 242 East 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored girl to do general housework; go home nights. Address by card only, M. L., 224 West 28th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 220 East 38th St., Thornton's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl in small family in a flat; good cook and laundress; best city reference. 210 East 44th St., top floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl would do housework or chamberwork mornings or all day; sleep home. Marsh, 1,345 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family. Clarke's bell, 226 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—In a small family to do light housework; no washing. Call, before 1, Hopper, 401 East 60th St.

HOUSEWORK.—In private family; by a young girl, lately landed. 515 West 48th St., second floor.

### Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker and hairdresser; country preferred; six years' reference from last place. Call or address, two days, 216 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all her duties; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; as maid to grown children or lady; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; first-class city reference. A. B., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; experienced in her duties; competent to take charge of lady's wardrobe; good sewer, packer, and hairdresser; best references. S. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—From Paris; dressmaker, hairdresser; willing, obliging; best city reference. Jeanne, care Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 209 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French person; good hairdresser, seamstress; accustomed to travel; good city references. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; speaks German and English; good seamstress and dressmaker; very obliging. G. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young French girl; good seamstress; good reference. L. E. J., 248 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By Frenchwoman as lady's maid or to take care of invalid; has best of city references. X L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress; city or country; city reference. K. D., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, short time in country, as maid and seamstress to lady or children; willing to travel. 165 7th Av.; three bells.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; highly recommended; understands dressmaking, hairdressing; good packer; used to travel. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a useful maid, nurse, or other post of trust; experienced; good needlewoman; used to traveling; first-class reference; town or country; German. 225 East 45th St.

MAID.—French; for ladies or growing children; good seamstress; competent in all her duties; city references. Rose, 118 West 31st St., basement.

MAID or NURSE.—A lady recommends a North German maid; good sailor, would give services for passage to Europe. 140 West 36th St.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—By a first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; throughly competent. Can be seen, for two day, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. S. W., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By very reliable middle aged woman as laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; city reference. A. B., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; has two years' city reference. Address, for two days, K. A., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to secure a situation for her laundress. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 9 East 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class on shirts; excellent personal reference. K., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best city references. M. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress in city or country; good reference. Alhfoss, 304½ East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; best city references. 222 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference. F. M., 650 3d Av.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy young woman, to take care of baby; entire charge at night; willing and obliging; 4 years' best city references. Call, two days, 302 West 54th St., first floor.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined first-class North German from Hanover; to one or two children not under 2 years; is first-class American family; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced monthly nurse a few engagements, or would take care of a lady or invalid child; good references. E. N., 58 Prospect Place, between 42d and 43d Sts.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a bottle baby; best city reference. M. R., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French Protestant; as competent nurse to grown children; maid for young ladies; willing and obliging; good sewer; best city reference. Julia Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 153½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced and competent nurse for growing children; good seamstress; city or country. 55 West 36th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By competent German Protestant woman as nurse to children; good reference. A. O., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl for babies or growing children; good sewer; best city references. R. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German girl as nurse and seamstress; best city references. 233 East 80th St., Renner's bell.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse or lady's maid; plain sewing; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

WET NURSE.—By a healthy young German woman, with good reference, as wet nurse. 144 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. 200 West 33d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 10 East 54th St.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French seamstress and dressmaker; would assist with light duties; maid to lady or growing young lady; country preferred; city reference. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young educated girl; excellent seamstress; can take care of grown children; no objection to light chamberwork; best personal city reference. D. M., 159 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMEERMAID, or NURSE and Chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by a young girl, lately landed; willing to assist with children or chamberwork. 126 East 32d St.

SEWING, &c.—By a superior young North German, lately landed, to do sewing and assist with young children in American family; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call, for two day, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 325 West 56th St.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; fully capable in all branches; country preferred; best of references. 593 2d Av., third floor, rear house.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class; takes butler's place; first-class city references; or as parlormaid; thoroughly competent in either; family going to country. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; family going in the country; good city reference. 405 West 54th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—Understands serving courses, wines; makes good salads; taste in decoration of table; best of references. H., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRES

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Prices Generally Higher After an Unsettled Opening.

## FOREIGN BUYING AND LOCAL COVERING

### Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher — Provisions Firmer—Cotton Steady —Coffee Firm.

There was very little excitement attending the early business in wheat, although prices were considerably higher with the West, while the cables showed a decline. The dealings late in the day were more active; foreign houses bought freely, while shorts covered to a fair extent here and at the West. With some additional reports of crop damage, there was a fair local scalping trade. Provisions were higher, but very quiet. Cotton was unsettled, but closed steadier. Coffee was quiet and a shade firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | 82 | @ | 82¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator | 33 | @ | 33¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 steamer | 58¾ | @ | .. |
| Flour, straight Spring | $3.80 | @ | $4.15 |
| Flour, straight Winter | 3.85 | @ | 4.15 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 7 5-16 | @ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Pork, mess | 13.75 | @ | 14.50 |
| Lard, Western steam | 6.92½ | @ | .. |
| Beef, family | 11.00 | @ | 13.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 19 | @ | .. |
| Sugar, granulated | 4 13-16 | @ | 4½ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 6¾ | @ | 7¼ |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 16 | @ | .. |
| Iron, foundry | 11.50 | @ | 12.50 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 | @ | .. |
| Copper, lake | 10.60 | @ | 10.65 |
| Lead | 3.20 | @ | 3.22½ |

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅞@1¼c on bullish crop news, foreign buying, and local covering; declined ⅞@1¼c on lower cables, free local liquidation, and Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 2,647,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 181,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 40,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of only 2,868,000 bushels in the world's visible supply; prices advanced 1½@1⅞c on fresh buying orders from abroad, with local shorts covering freely, and the close was firm at 1½@1⅞c gain for the day, with a fairly active trade. Spot was dull and held at ⅛c advance, which included checking. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red free on board, ¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: For free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 83⅜c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 88⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 89⅝c, afloat. Clearances here, 162,424 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 65,506 bushels....Receipts, 198,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 277,556 bushels; in the interior, 290,097 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and very irregular, but closed firm at 1¼@1⅜c advance, following wheat and the West and on local manipulation. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,382,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was scarce and firm at 1¼c advance. Sales, 48,500 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ⅜c under July, in elevator; the trade bought 120,000 bushels steamer mixed at 56¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ¼c over July, delivered, and 1,500 bushels yellow at 57⅜c, elevator....Receipts, 51,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 154,901 bushels; in the interior, 627,974 bushels....Clearances hence, 58,030 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,581 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and firm at 1@1¼c advance, following corn and the West, and on local covering. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,153,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were dull and advance, and closed firm. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36⅛@36⅜c for 4,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33@33¼c; No. 3, 31¼c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34¼c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37@42c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 122,26 bushels; exports, 1,354 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | @ | @ | 81⅞ |
| June | 60,000 | 80⅝@82⅛ | 82⅜ |
| July | 5,115,000 | 81⅜@83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| August | 775,000 | 81⅝@83½ | 83½ |
| September | 2,925,000 | 82¼@83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| October | 25,000 | 82⅝@84¼ | 84¼ |
| December | 1,420,000 | 83⅜@85¾ | 85¾ |
| Total | 10,320,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | @ | @ | 57⅞ |
| July | 260,000 | 57¾@58⅞ | 58⅝ |
| August | 10,000 | 59⅛@.. | 59⅛ |
| September | 225,000 | 58½@59¾ | 59⅝ |
| Total | 495,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | @ | @ | 33¼ |
| June | 30,000 | 32½@33¾ | 33¾ |
| July | 240,000 | 33¼@34 | 34 |
| September | 200,000 | 33 @34 | 34 |
| Total | 470,000 | | |

FLOUR—There was very little interest shown by jobbers, owing to the high prices asked, but millers refused to make concessions with the advance in wheat. Sales, 11,200 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,550 bbls patents, 1,850 bbls clear, and 200 bbls extra at unchanged quotations; 300 bbls Spring Supers at $2.50@$2.70, 450 bbls Winter patents at $4.50, 150 bbls no grade at $3, 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $3.35, 300 bbls fine at $3, and 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $4.10@$4.25....Arrivals, 15,355 bbls and 26,725 sacks; exports, 7,962 bbls and 39,173 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 58,119 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Fine | Nominal. |
| Supers | Nominal. |
| No. 2 | $3.20@$3.35 |
| No. 1 | 3.40@ 3.50 |
| Clears | 3.85@ 4.00 |
| Straights | 4.00@ 4.10 |
| White wheat straights | 4.25@ 4.50 |
| Patents | 4.25@ 4.50 |
| Special brands | 4.65@ 4.75 |
| City patents | @ 5.15 |
| City clears | @ 4.40 |
| City extras | 3.65@ 3.75 |
| City supers | @ 3.50 |
| City fine | @ 3.40 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $2.15@ .. | @ .. |
| Supers | Nominal. | Nominal. |
| No. 2 | Nominal. | Nominal. |
| No. 1 | 2.90@$3.25 | $3.20@$3.40 |
| Clears | 3.20@ 3.40 | 3.45@ 3.60 |
| Straights | 3.80@ 3.90 | 4.00@ 4.15 |
| Patents | 3.90@ 4.10 | 4.10@ 4.25 |
| Special brands | 4.10@ 4.25 | 4.40@ 5.20 |

RYE FLOUR—Moderate demand at firm prices; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.10; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $3@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.13; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.30; cut, $4.25@$4.70; ground, $3.90, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, at 82½@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 60c@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is no business here and prices are based more upon recent sales at the West, with about 97⅛@101½c quoted.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a firm market at 27@27¼c for prime yellow, and 27½@28c for choice, more generally at 27¼c. Demand was not general, yet there was some business in full lots in a narrow way, the particulars of which were not fully made public; there were at least 1,000 bbls of these better grades sold, part, it was believed, for investment, although a little export inquiry prevailed at 27½c for choice yellow. Germany did not appear as a buyer, although it was expected that the lull in demand there would soon be broken, and that white oil, at least, will be required in fair volume to add to already large purchases in order to get the benefit of the decreased cost before July 1, when the new duty will make a difference of about 5c per gallon to the German importers. Good off grade yellow was held at 26½c, at which 100 bbls were sold, although few bids are over 26c. Within two or three days about 400 bbls have been sold at 25½c for red and 26c for off grade yellow for England. Of the 800,000 gallons cotton oil and 1,200 tons meal taken out by the steamer Aco for Rotterdam a fair portion had been sold previously, and the general cargo will in part take the place of the large lots recently released there for Germany. White oil here was at 30@31c, more generally at 31c asked. PALM—Sale of 10 tons Layos at 5½c. COCOANUT OIL is in better demand; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c bid for 50 tons; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm, with a better inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow a 55c; racked yellow, up to water white, at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 51@53c.

### Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—Oil—Opened and highest, $1.57½; lowest, and closed, $1.56½.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Speculation was not especially active at the West, yet it was in stronger form than upon Monday's market and at better prices. The outsiders were fairly interested, and as encouraged by the grain position, while the packers were less free sellers, by reason of the stronger prices for hogs. Exporters were quiet at all points, and the general distributions of the products to domestic sources ran along in moderate volume. Pork advanced at the West 20@22½c, and closed at near the best prices, while lard was up 7 points, and bacon 13 points, with the latest sales showing a fairly well-sustained market. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 30,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—An advance at the West of 7 points, which was held to the close, as based upon the further rise in wheat, and the moderate supplies and higher prices for hogs tended to firmer holding here. But demands were slack at all points outside of moderate speculation at the West. Cash was offered at $6.85@$6.87½ for old and new packages, early, and 325 tcs were then sold on private terms, but the close showed $6.92½ asked for new packages; city steam was firm at $6.25, with sales of 90 tcs....Options—No Sales; May closed at $6.85 nominal; July at $6.97 nominal, refined remained quiet; Continent was quoted at $7.20; South American at $7.50. Compound lard continued slow at 5@5¾c, as to quality. The West closed at $6.90 nominal for May, while July was at $6.67 bid to $6.72½, closing at $6.72½, and September at $6.85@$6.90, closing at $6.87 bid.

PORK—There was not much of an export demand here, but for about 200 bbls taken, firm prices were made. The West was up 20@22½c, and closed firm, with somewhat freer speculation; May closed at $12.60; July sold at $12.65@$12.72½, closing at $12.70 bid; September at $12.02½@$13.02½, closing at $13. Prices here are: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUT MEATS—For city meats there was moderate demand only, while the accumulations were rather liberal and freely offered; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, were on offer at 5¾c, yet, one choice lot of 5,000 lb brought 6c; a lot of 500 fancy pickled shoulders brought 5¼c. For Western meats the market was slow and unsettled; city-pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5⅝@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8⅜c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short rib dealings were somewhat livelier, while stronger prices were encouraged by advancing grain and higher hogs, with some falling off in the receipts of swine. At the West, May closed at 6.25c, nominal, where July was at 6.32½@6.40c, closing at 6.35c bid, and September at 6.50@6.57½c, closing at 6.55c asked.

BEEF—Did not have material attention here, either from the exporters or home trade buyers, while supplies were put on offer at rather easy prices. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Had very little demand from the smokers, who were against buying, except at lower prices. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Closed with trifle steadier holding. Receipts at the West, 56,340 head; same time last year, 57,888 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; 10@15c higher; $4.20@$4.75; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,038 head; active; 10@15c higher; $4.40@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,379 head; higher; $4.10@$4.65. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened 10c higher; $4@$4.50. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.40@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,423 head; $4.30@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $4@$4.40. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; $4.40@$4.65. Quotations here are 5⅞c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lbs, 5⅞c for 100 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALOW—Some large lots of city were taken up by one soap house, in all 500 hhds, all at 4⅝c, and the market was firm at that price, with the offerings for the week closely sold. While the demand was increasing here, yet at the West trading was slow, and there is full accumulation over on offer, and at rather easy figures for country-made lots, there was rather more of a demand, with 100,000 lb taken up at 4⅝@4¾c for good and prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market yesterday yielded 5c for city, which had been the best bidding price for a day or two, with the West only buying, the local refineries supplied by holdings of foreign. The sales were 125,000 lb city at 8c, and 25,000 lb in Boston at 7⅞c. For lard stearine the market was quiet and somewhat nominal at about 8½c.

## COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, but closed firm at 5 points decline to 10 points advance, after opening at a loss of 5 points, with local shorts covering and following the Continental advance. Havre was steady and partly ¼f down, while Hamburg closed unchanged to ⅜ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, 14¾c; 500 mats interior Padang, 26¾c; 1,200 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags Central American, and 500 bags Cumana on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 14.85c; December, 1,500 bags at 14.85c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—July, 500 bags at 14.90c; September, 250 bags at 14.90c, 250 bags at 14.95c, 2,750 bags at 15c; October, 500 bags at 14.95c; 1,000 bags at 15.05c; December, 250 bags at 14.85c, 500 bags at 14.90c; March, 500 bags at 14.70c; total, 6,500 bags; 250 bags July exchanged for 250 bags September, even; total for day, 9,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-Day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 14.75@14.85 | ....@ .... |
| February | 14.70@14.80 | ....@ .... |
| March | 14.65@14.75 | ....@ .... |
| April | ....@ .... | ....@ .... |
| May | 14.35@14.45 | 14.85@14.90 |
| June | 14.35@14.40 | 14.85@14.90 |
| July | 14.85@14.90 | 14.70@14.75 |
| August | 14.90@15.00 | 14.35@14.40 |
| September | 15.00@15.05 | 13.90@14.00 |
| October | 15.05@15.10 | 13.60@13.65 |
| November | 14.85@14.95 | 13.35@13.45 |
| December | 14.85@14.90 | 13.25@13.30 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 208,781 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 208,781 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 27,128 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 176,608 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 19,981 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 19,931 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 144—19,787 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 45,371 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 45,371 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 559—44,812 |
| Total stock in other ports | .... |
| | 64,599 |
| Total stock in United States | 241,202 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to May 27 | 156,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to May 27 | 20,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 27 | 122,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to May 27 | 30,000 |
| | 328,000 |
| Total | 569,202 |
| Same time 1894 | 305,117 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..1.90 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.50 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..1.65 above No. 7 | No. 7.. .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3..1.40 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.50 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..1.10 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.90 below No. 7 |
| No. 5..75 above No. 7 | |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1.Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2.Ncm. above No. 7 | No. 7.. .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.25 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.75 below No. 7 |
| No. 5..1.50 above No. 7 | No. 10.2.50 below No. 7 |

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java fancies | 28 @31 | La Guayra— | |
| Java, Malang | 21 @22 | Cora | 16½@18 |
| Padang, int'r | 26¾@27½ | Caracas | 18 @18¾ |
| Macassar— | | Do, washed | 19 @21½ |
| Timor | 22 @23½ | Porto Cabello | 17 @18½ |
| Pajo | 21 @22 | Do, washed | 19 @20½ |
| Maracaibo— | | Savanilla— | |
| Trujillo | 17½@18 | Ocana | 18 @20 |
| Bocono | 17½@18¼ | Bucara'ga | 18½@20½ |
| Tovar | 18 @19 | Do, washed | 19 @21½ |
| Merida | 18½@20 | Bogota | 20 @22 |
| Cucuta, ord'y | 18½@19 | Mexican— | |
| Do, f'r to g'd | 19¼@19½ | Cordova, g'n | 18 @18¾ |
| Do, p'e to c'e | 20 @21 | Do, white | 18½@19¾ |
| Central American— | | Oaxaca | 19 @21 |
| Costa Rica | 17 @20½ | Guatemala and | |
| San Salvador | 17¾@19 | Coban | 19 @22½ |
| Do, washed | 19½@21 | Jamaica | 16¾@20½ |
| Mocha | 25½@26 | | |

## COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very unsettled, with considerable local scalping, and the close steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline. The late rally was due to the recovery in the price of wheat. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 1,148 bales to shippers, and 82 bales to spinners, with 800 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Gulf | 7 9-16 |
| Middling uplands | 7 5-16 |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅛c on |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c off |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c off |
| Strict good middling | ⅛c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Good ordinary | 1¼c off |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling unstained | 7-16c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes.— Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 7.00@7.10 | 7.07 | 7.03 | 400 |
| June | 7.06@7.07 | 7.07 | 7.01 | 12,400 |
| July | 7.13@7.14 | 7.18 | 7.08 | 10,700 |
| August | 7.18@7.19 | 7.19 | 7.13 | 64,500 |
| September | 7.22@7.23 | 7.23 | 7.17 | 16,200 |
| October | 7.29@ .. | 7.29 | 7.20 | 38,800 |
| November | 7.28@7.29 | 7.29 | 7.24 | 5,400 |
| December | 7.34@7.34 | 7.33 | 7.29 | 4,600 |
| January | 7.38@7.39 | 7.38 | 7.33 | 17,000 |
| February | 7.42@7.44 | .. | .. | .... |
| March | 7.48@7.49 | .. | .. | .... |
| April | ....@ .... | .. | .. | .... |
| Total | | | | 170,000 |

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 31.

| | S. | S. & M. | T. | W. | T. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 151 | 375 | 332 | .. | .. | .. |
| New-Orleans | 1352 | 2624 | 1648 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mobile | 2 | 242 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Savannah | 798 | 836 | 1532 | .. | .. | .. |
| Charleston | 87 | 357 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilmington | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | 82 | 95 | 84 | .. | .. | .. |
| Baltimore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New-York | .. | .. | 241 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boston | 339 | 434 | 367 | .. | .. | .. |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 4 | 713 | .. | .. | .. |
| West Point | 92 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newport News | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brunswick | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port Royal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Velasco, Texas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 2913 | 4995 | 4926 | .. | .. | .. |
| This day last week | 3846 | 5610 | 8960 | 3958 | 3784 | 2908 |
| This day last year | 1276 | 2109 | 2769 | 1380 | 2365 | 1372 |

## GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings are not urgent and demand continues good at full prices.

| N. Orleans, centrif'gal | | N. Orleans, open kettle— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12@13 | Fair | 23@25 |
| Common | 14@16 | Good | 26@28 |
| Fair | 17@18 | Prime | 29@30 |
| Prime | 19@21 | Choice | 31@32 |
| Choice | 22@23 | Barbados, job'g | 23@25 |
| Cuba, 50° test | Nominal | Puerto Rico | 26@31 |

RICE—The market rules firm, with a fair general demand and reserved offerings.

| Domestic— | | Japan | 3¾@4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 3½@3¾ | Java, in bond | 1⅞@2⅜ |
| Fair | 3¾@4 | Java | 3½@3¾ |
| Good | 4⅛@4½ | Rice flour | 2¼@2½ |
| Prime | 4¾@5 | Rice pol., No. 1 | .. |
| Choice | 5¼@5½ | lb | $1.00@$1.10 |
| Fancy | 5¾@6 | Rice, bran, 100 lb | 65@ 70 |
| Head | 6¼@6¼ | | |

SUGAR—Raw was only moderately active at easier prices. Sales, 51 hhds and 450 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c, and 805 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined in light demand and quoted steady.

RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 2 15-16@.. |
| Molasses sugars, 89° test | 2 11-16@.. |
| Centrifugals, 96° test | 3⅝@.. |

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) of 1½c per lb on all other grades.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominos | 5 1-16 | 5¼ | @4 15-16 |
| Coarse powdered | 4¾ | @4 | 15-16 |
| Granulated | 4 7-16 | 4⅜ | @.. |
| Cutloaf | 5 1-16 | 5¼ | @.. |
| Crushed | 5 1-16 | 5¼ | @.. |
| Powdered | 4¾ | @4 | 15-16 |
| Coarse granulated | 4 9-16 | 4¾ | @.. |
| Fine granulated | 4 7-16 | 4⅜ | @.. |
| Extra fine granulated | 4 5-16 | 4⅜ | @.. |
| Con. granulated | 4 11-16 | 4⅝ | @.. |
| Cubes | 4 11-16 | 4⅝ | @.. |
| XXXX powdered | 4 15-16 | 5⅛ | @.. |
| Mold A | 4 11-16 | 4⅝ | @.. |
| Diamond A | 4 7-16 | 4⅜ | @.. |
| Confectioners' A | 4 5-16 | 4¼ | @.. |
| Columbia A | 4 3-16 | 4⅛ | @.. |
| Windsor | 4 3-16 | 4⅛ | @.. |
| Ridgewood | 4 3-16 | 4⅛ | @.. |
| Phoenix A | 4½ | @4 | 5-16 |
| Empire A | 4½ | @4 | 5-16 |
| No. 6 | 4 | @4 | 3-16 |
| No. 7 | 3⅞ | @4 | 3-16 |
| No. 8 | 3 | @3 | 15-16 |
| No. 9 | 3 13-16 | @4 | .. |
| No. 10 | 3⅞ | @3 | 15-16 |
| No. 11 | 3 11-16 | @3⅞ | .. |
| No. 12 | 3 9-16 | @3¾ | .. |
| No. 13 (net) | 3⅝ | @.. | .. |
| No. 14 (net) | 3¼ | @.. | .. |

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 175 bbl; peas, 7,700 bushels. Exports: Beans, 549 pkgs; peas, 1,862 bbls; imports, 2,000 bags beans. The market for domestic white beans seems to be changing just a little in sellers' favor. There is more inquiry, especially from out of town, for pea, and the very light stocks in store, with but few lots to come forward, make a stronger holding. We are not advised of sales as yet above $2, but that price is bid and refused for round lots, and 5c@10c more generally asked. Medium are sharing a little in the firmness, and none of the choice Canadian marks can be bought below $1.90. Marrow are not moving with any more freedom, but there are some indications of interest on the part of home buyers, and the best marks are not offering quite as cheaply as of late. The very limited export outlet for red kidney has kept prices low, and there is nothing that points to an improvement at present. White kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye are very slow and somewhat nominal; lima steady; no change in foreign beans within a few days, but prices are no lower than a week ago. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans —Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.35@$2.40; do, common to good, $2@$2.30; do, pea, $2; do, medium, $1.90; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.82½@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.10@$2.20; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.75; green peas, in barrels, $1.02½; do, in bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, $1.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 2,156 bbls. Supply light and the few fancy lots arriving bring firm prices. Under grades dull. Arrivals of strawberries have been very heavy—69,093 crates for the past six days. Prices have ruled extremely low, the great bulk of the supply selling in the range of 3@7c per quart. At the close, however, lighter arrivals have given some advance, and usual qualities are now ranging from 6@10c, with fine large varieties selling up to 12@15c and small lots of extra fancy large bringing fancy prices. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $4@$5; do, russet, Roxbury, $3@$4; do, Golden, $2.50@$3.50. Strawberries, Maryland, per quart, 6@10c; do, Southern, ordinary varieties, 4@8c; do, Lady Thompson, good to fancy, 10@15c; muskmelons, Florida, per bbl, $2@$3.

BUTTER—The market has recovered from the unsettled conditions of yesterday. Buyers are but moderately interested, having taken pretty well ahead, and the tone is no more than steady.

NEW BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania— | |
| Creamery, extra | 19 @.. |
| Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra | 17 @18 |
| Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts | 15 @16 |
| Half-firkin tubs, seconds | 13 @14 |
| Welsh tubs, extra | 17 @.. |
| Welsh tubs, firsts | 15 @16 |
| Welsh tubs, seconds | 13 @14 |
| Dairy tubs, thirds | 11 @12 |
| Western— | |
| Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra | 19 @.. |
| Creamery, firsts | 17 @18 |
| Creamery, seconds | 15 @16 |
| Creamery, thirds | 12 @14 |
| Imitation creamery, firsts | 14 @15 |
| Imitation creamery, seconds | 10 @11 |
| Dairy, first | 12 @13 |
| Dairy, thirds to seconds | 8 @10 |
| Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts | 10 @11 |
| Factory, fresh, seconds | 8¼@ 9½ |
| Factory, fresh, thirds | 7½@ 8 |

CHEESE—There is a pretty fair interest from buyers generally, and the very moderate receipts are cleaning up quite closely and at better prices.

NEW CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| State full cream, large, white, fancy | 6¾@ 7 |
| State full cream, large, colored, fancy | @.. |
| State full cream, large, good to choice | 6¼@ 6¾ |
| State full cream, common to fair | 5 @ 5¾ |
| State full cream, small, fancy | 7 @ 7½ |
| State full cream, small, poor to choice | 5 @ 6¾ |
| State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best | 4 @ 4½ |
| State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair | 2 @ 3 |
| State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common | 1½@ .. |
| State full skims | 1 @ 1½ |

EGGS—Liberal receipts, but a fair proportion are off the market and the tone is firmer, with a fair trade, partly speculative.

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania | 13½@ 13¾ |
| Western, fresh-gathered, choice | 13 @ 13¼ |
| Southern, fresh-gathered, prime | 12 @ 12½ |
| Western, cells, 30-dozen case | $3.00 @$3.30 |

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 1,650 pkgs. Exports, 3,881 pkgs. There is quiet trading in evaporated apples, but with gradually reducing stocks here and no pressure from the interior, the market has a fairly steady tone. There is more interest in prime and choice grades than in fancy. Receipts of sun-dried are very small, and buyers are showing but little interest. Chops wanted and no stock to be had. Cores and skins neglected. Scarcely any demand for raspberries, cherries, blackberries, or plums, and values are largely nominal. California fruits moving fairly in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The Jewish buyers wanted good fowls to-day, and most of the offerings sold at 13c; some weakness was shown late in the day, with sales at 12½c. Old roosters and turkeys are easier. Chickens unchanged. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 30c@$1; fowls, per lb, 12½@13c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 9@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,191 pkgs; the market for fresh fowls stiffened a little, following our last weekly report, best grades advancing to 10¾@11c; but trade fell off before the supply was all sold and the improvement did not hold; this week's stock has been freely offered at 9½@10c, and trade has been dull, only the very finest marks reaching the outside figure. Spring ducks dull and easier; Spring chickens scarce and firm; old cocks and turkeys very slow; squabs weaker. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 9@11c; fowls, 9½@10c; old cocks, 6c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 8@11c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 25@26c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, scalded, 35@40c; do, Western, dry-picked, 35@40c; do, scalded, 30@35c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been a little larger and the market less firm, but closing steady, as quoted. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; do, clover mixed, 60@65c; do, clover, 50c; rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts higher. We quote: Hand-picked, fancy, per lb, 3¾@4c; shelled, Spanish, No. 1, 5¼@5½c; do, Virginia, 2½c; beeswax steady at 29@32c per lb; maple sugar in light supply and quiet; quoted nominally at 7@8c per lb.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes arrive moderately, but find only a limited outlet; old are at regular prices. Other vegetables were in moderate receipt, but quiet, outside of prime.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asparagus, extra, per dozen | $1.50@$1.75 |
| Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen | 1.00@ 1.37 |
| Beets, Florida, tops off, per crate | 75@ 1.50 |
| Beets, Florida, tops on, per crate | 75@ 1.25 |
| Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches | 1.00@ 4.00 |
| Cucumbers, Florida, per basket | 1.00@ 1.25 |
| Cucumbers, Florida, per crate | 75@ 1.00 |
| Cabbages, Charleston, per bbl-crate | 1.50@ 1.75 |
| Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate | 1.25@ 1.50 |
| Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Kale, Long Island, per bbl | 75@ .. |
| Onions, Bermuda, per crate | 1.25@ .. |
| Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb sack | 1.90@ 2.00 |
| Peas, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket | 75@ 1.00 |
| Peas, N. C., per ½-bbl basket | 60@ 75 |
| Peas, N. C., per bushel basket | 50@ 65 |
| Radishes, local, per 100 bunches | 50@ 60 |
| Rhubarb, per 100 bunches | 1.00@ 1.25 |
| String beans, Charleston, per basket | 50@ 1.00 |
| String beans, Charleston, green, bask | 50@ 1.00 |
| String beans, Georgia, wax, per crate | 50@ 1.00 |
| String beans, Georgia, green, per crate | 50@ 75 |
| Squash, Fla., marrow, bbl-crate | 2.00@ 2.50 |
| Spinach, Long Island, per bbl | 50@ 75 |
| Tomatoes, fancy, ripe, carrier | 4.00@ 4.50 |
| Tomatoes, Florida, green, carrier | 2.00@ 3.00 |

POTATOES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bermuda, prime, per bbl | $4.50@$5.50 |
| Bermuda, seconds, per bbl | 3.00@ 3.50 |
| Florida, prime, per bbl | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Savanah, prime, per bbl | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Charleston, prime, per bbl | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Southern, seconds, per bbl | 1.25@ 2.25 |
| Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Unfavorable Crop Reports Induce Moderate Reaction.

## LONDON A FREE SELLER OF STOCKS

### The Grangers Lead the Decline—Exceptional Losses in Manhattan and Lackawanna—Industrials Also Heavy.

TUESDAY—P. M.

London selling and the reiteration of unfavorable crop reports brought about a moderate reaction in the stock market today. The Grangers naturally were the chief sufferers. Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island each dropped 1½, and Northwestern 1, and all closed within a small fraction of their lowest figures. London specialties, which were notably heavy, were Louisville and Nashville, and Erie, each with a loss at the close of 1⅜, Northern Pacific preferred with a drop of 1, and Atchison and Chesapeake and Ohio with fractional declines. Other important losses among the railways were Manhattan 3¼, Susquehanna preferred, 2, Lackawanna 2⅝, and Jersey Central 1¼. The low-priced specialties were fairly steady in view of the general softness.

There was quite heavy trading in the industrial group and some important declines. Leather preferred broke from 97½ to 93, but recovered to 94½, a net loss of 2½ points. The early weakness was attributed to liquidation, and the recovery came on the declaration of a special dividend of 1 per cent. The net loss on the common stock was 1⅜ points. Sugar was heavy from the opening, and was the most active stock of the day. It opened at 117⅞ and closed at 116, a net loss of 2 points. Liquidation by a prominent insider was given as the cause of the weakness. Tobacco lost 1¼, Distilling and Cattle Feeding was much less active than on recent days. The selling by insiders continued. General Electric was exceptionally strong on a report that it had secured a contract with the Manhattan company for the equipment with electricity of the elevated roads. The story, however, was denied by Manhattan officials.

The market was heavy at the close owing to the approaching holidays in London and the recess over Decoration Day in this city. Operators, both large and small, expressed indisposition to carry stocks in the face of the probable general dullness which is expected to prevail between now and next week.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was offered with great freedom, but the demand was still slight. Concessions were made from quoted rates where the character of the collateral was unquestionable.

Commercial paper was eagerly sought for, particularly high-class names, but the offerings were very meagre. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $107,872,584, and the balances were $5,164,874. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $348,280.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅜@13-16 per cent.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88⅛@4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—8@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 81 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Exchange | 158 |
| Lincoln National | 615 |
| New-York County | 540 |
| Seaboard National | 168 |
| State of New-Yerk | 103½ |
| Third National | 105 |
| Western National | 111 |

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alton & T. H. | 8½ |
| General Electric | ⅞ |
| Long Island Traction | 1½ |
| St. P., M. & M. | 1 |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 1¼ |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 1 |
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 2 |
| American Tobacco | 1¼ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 1 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 2 |
| Chicago & Northwest | 1 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. | 1½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | 1½ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pacific | 1½ |
| Delaware & Hudson | ¾ |
| Del., Lack. & West. | 2⅝ |
| Den. & Rio Grande pf. | 1 |
| Great Northern pf. | 3 |
| Illinois Central | 1½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 1 |
| Manhattan | 3¼ |
| Minn. & St. L. | ⅞ |
| Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1 |
| New-Jersey Central | 1¼ |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 1 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | ¾ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | ⅞ |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 1⅛ |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. | 1½ |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | 2 |
| Nor. Pacific pf. | 1 |
| Oregon Imp. | ¾ |
| Phil. & Read. | ⅞ |
| St. L. S. W. pf. | 1⅞ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 1 |
| Southern Railway pf. | ¾ |
| Union Pacific | 1¼ |
| U. S. Leather | 1⅛ |
| U. S. Leather pf. | 2⅝ |
| Wabash pf. | ¾ |

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were much less active and somewhat irregular. There were no particular features, except a sharp drop in Missouri, Kansas and Texas 5s and an almost equally sharp recovery. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Akron & Chi. Junc. 1st | 2 |
| Brooklyn Elevated 1st | 1½ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy., Neb. 4s | 1½ |
| Flint & P. M. 6s | 1 |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 1st | 1 |
| Geo. Pac. 1st | 1½ |
| Mid. of N. J. 1st | 1 |
| Erie fd. c 5s, t. r. | 2 |
| Or. S. L. & U. N. con. | 1½ |
| Union El 1st | 1 |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clev. & Canton 1st | 1¼ |
| Houston & Texas gen. 4s | 1 |
| Kan. & Mich 4s | 1 |
| U. P., Den. & G. 1st | 1¼ |

Government bonds were strong. The sales on call were $5,000 coupon, at 116⅛, $7,000 4s coupon, 1925, at 123⅜, and $20,000 4s registered, 1907, at 112⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 97 | |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112⅞ | 113¼ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 113⅛ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 123¼ | 123½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 123⅛ | 123½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 116 | 116½ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 116 | 116¼ |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | 100 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 103 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 106 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 109 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 111 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 100¾ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100¾ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100¾ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100¾ | .. |

In State securities $16,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 5¼@6¾.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & Terre Haute | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 67 | 650 |
| American Cotton Oil | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 27¾ | 27½ | 28½ | 610 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 76 | 76 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 76 | 237 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 117⅝ | 117⅞ | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116⅛ | 47,540 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 100 | 127 |
| American Tobacco | 110½ | 110½ | 114⅝ | 115 | 115 | 115¼ | 10,719 |
| American Tobacco pf | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 115 | 5 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 8 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 4,681 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 400 |
| *Bay State Gas | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20¾ | 22 | 100 |
| Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21½ | 23 | 100 |
| Canada Southern | 53½ | 53½ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53½ | 53½ | 350 |
| Canadian Pacific | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 51¾ | 52½ | 100 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | 1,066 |
| Chicago Gas | 74¼ | 74⅝ | 73½ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 74 | 15,530 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 55½ | 55½ | 56 | 56 | ■ | 55¼ | 500 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 97¾ | 98 | 98 | 99¼ | 9,175 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 81½ | 81½ | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80½ | 80⅝ | 20,103 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 44½ | 44½ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | 44 | 44⅛ | 988 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 88 | 80 | 100 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 67½ | 67½ | 66¼ | 66⅝ | 66¼ | 66⅝ | 19,810 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 120⅛ | 120⅞ | 120⅝ | 120⅝ | 120½ | 121 | 100 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 69¾ | 69¾ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68¼ | 68⅜ | 8,160 |
| Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. | 9⅝ | 10 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 1,000 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 26 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 26 | 725 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 9 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9¼ | 430 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | 200 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 144½ | 144½ | 144 | 144½ | 144 | 145 | 1,240 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 132 | 132 | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131½ | 132 | 683 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 162 | 162 | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160 | 160½ | 700 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47 | 47 | 46¼ | 47¼ | 500 |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 9½ | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | 9½ | 10 | 200 |
| Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd. | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19¾ | 13,120 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. | 90 | 90 | 99 | 90 | 90 | 99½ | 275 |
| General Electric | 34¼ | 35¼ | 34¼ | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | 16,503 |
| Great Northern pf | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 130 | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ | 95½ | 95 | 96 | 175 |
| Iowa Central | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 10 | 1,150 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4⅜ | 6 | 7 |
| Laclede Gas | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 380 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 92½ | 92½ | 92¼ | 92½ | 90 | 92 | 50 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24¼ | 2,270 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 81½ | 82½ | 200 |
| *Long Island Traction | 9⅝ | 11 | 9⅝ | 11 | 10¼ | 11 | 935 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 57⅞ | 58 | 58 | 58¼ | 2,800 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10¼ | 1,810 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 28½ | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | 28 | 28¾ | 200 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 116 | 116 | 112⅜ | 113 | 113⅜ | 114 | 7,566 |
| Mexican Central | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 50 |
| Michigan Central | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 100 | 100½ | 400 |
| Minn. & St. L., all as. pd. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 100 |
| Minn. & St. Louis | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17½ | 18 | 1,130 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf | 84½ | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ | 83½ | 84 | 372 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf | 45½ | 45½ | 45 | 45 | 44¾ | 45¼ | 750 |
| Minnesota Iron | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 160 |
| Missouri Pacific | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 700 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | 1,325 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 32½ | 32⅝ | 32 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32½ | 1,770 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23¾ | 350 |
| *National Lead Co | 34¼ | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 1,330 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88¾ | 208 |
| National Linseed Oil | 28¾ | 29 | 28 | 28½ | 28½ | 29 | 1,650 |
| National Starch 2d pf | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 27 | 32 | 360 |
| New-Jersey Central | 101¼ | 101½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 101 | 850 |
| New-York Central | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 101⅝ | 102 | 208 |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd. | 44¼ | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 43½ | 43⅝ | 44 | 1,420 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. L. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16¼ | 17 | 500 |
| New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31½ | 32 | 150 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 13 | 13 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12 | 3,580 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. pf | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 26½ | 28 | 100 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 2,575 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 33½ | 33½ | 29 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | 5,190 |
| Norfolk Southern | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 11 |
| Norfolk & Western | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 210 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14½ | 15¼ | 150 |
| North American | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 6 | 895 |
| Northern Pacific | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 263 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 20 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19½ | 753 |
| Ontario & Western | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 110 |
| Oregon Improvement | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14⅛ | 200 |
| Oregon R. & N. | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| Pacific Mail | 28¾ | 29⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅝ | 28½ | 29 | 3,955 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 19½ | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 8,180 |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 29 | 30½ | 100 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 170¾ | 170¾ | 170¾ | 170¾ | 171½ | 173 | 50 |
| Rio Grande Western pf | 45½ | 45¾ | 45½ | 45¾ | 45 | 45¾ | 410 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 665 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 16¼ | 16¼ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 5,010 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 92 | 95 | 20 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 37½ | 38 | 750 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116 | 118 | 400 |
| Southern Pacific | 20 | 20 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 20½ | 350 |
| Southern Railway | 14 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 1,322 |
| Southern Railway pf | 39½ | 39½ | 39⅜ | 39½ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 1,072 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ | 2,940 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron pf | 90 | 90 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 90 | 20 |
| Texas Pacific | 12⅞ | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 2,150 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 78 | 81 | 5 |
| Union Pacific | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 1,010 |
| Union Pacific, D. & G. | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6½ | 450 |
| United States Cordage | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 2,064 |
| United States Cordage pf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | 1,030 |
| United States Cordage gtd | 9 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9½ | 885 |
| United States Rubber | 41½ | 41½ | 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 41 | 41⅝ | 500 |
| United States Rubber pf | 95 | 95 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅝ | 95 | 480 |
| *United States Leather | 22⅝ | 23 | 20½ | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 16,135 |
| *United States Leather pf | 97¼ | 97½ | 93 | 93 | 94½ | 95 | 6,356 |
| Wabash | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9⅛ | 938 |
| Wabash pf | 20¼ | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19¾ | 6,235 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92⅜ | 92½ | 2,738 |
| *Western Union Beef | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 11 | 12 | 100 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14 | 2,415 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 291,007 |

*Unlisted.

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chrysolite | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 100 |

### Bonds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron & C Junc 1st 5,000 | 103 | Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000 | 107¾ | N Y Lake Erie & W Funded 5s. Coup D M & Co Eng Ctfs 1,000 | 69 |
| Am Cot Oil Co 8s 7,000 | 112 | 5,000 | 107½ | 1,000 | 69½ |
| At, T & S F 4s 12,000 | 73⅞ | Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000 | 99 | 6,000 | 70 |
| 11,000 | 73⅜ | Erie 3d Mortgage 1,000 | 108 | 40,000s20F | 70 |
| At, T & S F 2d ⅜s Class A 5,000 | 25¼ | Flint & P M 6s 2,000 | 115 | N Pac 1st Coup 5,000 | 117¼ |
| 5,000 | 25½ | Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000 | 91½ | 4,000 | 117¼ |
| 25,000 | 25 | 5,000 | 91¾ | 5,000c | 117¼ |
| Atlan & Pacific Inc 1,000 | 5 | 1,000 | 92¼ | 1,000 | 117½ |
| Baltimore & O 6s 1885-1925 | 113 | Ga Pacific 1st 5-6s 10,000 | 113 | North Pac Con 5s 21,000 | 42 |
| Registered 1,000 | 106 | 10,000 | 113¼ | 30,000s20F | 42 |
| B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s 5,000 | 113¼ | H & T Cen G M 4s 35,000 | 66½ | 10,000 | 42 |
| Registered 5,000 | 112¼ | 10,000 | 68 | 10,000s20F | 41⅞ |
| Brooklyn Elev 1st 15,000 | 106 | Hud Cent 4s, 1953 10,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 42 |
| 3,000 | 106½ | Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000c | 91 | 10,000 | 41⅞ |
| 10,000 | 106¼ | 2,000 | 91 | 5,000s20F | 41⅝ |
| Brooklyn Elev 2d 3,000 | 76 | Kanawha & M 4s 1,000 | 79 | Nor. Pac Ter 1st 2,000 | 102⅜ |
| Bklyn W & W Co 5s 4,000 | 107 | K C & Pac 1st 10,000 | 75 | Oregon Imp 1st 10,000 | 99 |
| 8,000 | 106¾ | Knoxv & Ohio 1st 1,000 | 113¼ | 5,000 | 99½ |
| Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000 | 108 | Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 17,000 | 96 | 5,000 | 99¾ |
| Cent of N J G M 5s 25,000 | 115½ | 26,000 | 95½ | 5,000 | 99⅝ |
| 10,000 | 116 | L E & W 2d 5s 1,000 | 105 | Ore Imp Co con 5s 19,000 | 50¼ |
| Registered 5,000 | 113½ | Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000 | 103½ | 1,000 | 49½ |
| Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 1,000 | 118½ | L & N Con 3,000 | 108½ | 10,000 | 49¾ |
| Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 | 110½ | L, N A & C Con 1,000 | 100 | 7,000 | 49½ |
| 10,000 | 110¾ | 4,000 | 100⅜ | 1,000 | 49½ |
| 2,000 | 110¼ | 2,000 | 100½ | Ore R & N 5s Tr Co certif 10,000 | 93 |
| 2,000 | 110 | 5,000 | 99½ | Ore Short Line 6s 3,000 | 101 |
| C & O Gen 4½s 2,000 | 80¼ | Met Elevated 1st 1,000 | 121½ | 1,000 | 101¼ |
| C, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000 | 104½ | Met Elevated 2d 1,000 | 107¼ | 15,000 | 101¼ |
| Chi Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000 | 91 | Mexican Int 1st 4s 12,000 | 70¾ | 5,000 | 101⅜ |
| 5,000 | 91⅜ | Midland of N J 1st 1,000 | 116 | 22,000 | 101½ |
| 10,000 | 91½ | 1,000 | 117 | Trust Co certif 1,000 | 101¼ |
| Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 11,000 | 100 | Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 8,000 | 118 | 37,000 | 101½ |
| 2,000 | 100¾ | M & St P 8s, 1st 2,000 | 112½ | Ore St L & U N Con 11,000 | 52 |
| 17,000 | 100⅝ | Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 | 87½ | 12,000 | 52½ |
| 5,000 | 100⅝ | 500 | 87⅜ | Trust receipts 15,000 | 52 |
| Chi Junc & Union Stock Yds Col 5s 1,000 | 108 | 1,000 | 87⅝ | 5,000 | 52½ |
| Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 4,000 | 45½ | 10,000 | 87½ | 10,000 | 52⅜ |
| Chi & Northwestern 30 Year Deb 5s 10,000 | 107½ | 5,000 | 87¼ | 10,000 | 52⅞ |
| Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 85,000 | 105½ | 7,000 | 87⅜ | 10,000 | 52½ |
| Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 4,000 | 92⅝ | 5,000 | 87⅛ | 5,000 | 52½ |
| 4,000 | 92¾ | M, K & T 2d 20,000 | 59¼ | Penn Cos gtd 4½s 5,000s30F | 114 |
| Cleve & Canton 1st 1,000 | 92 | 2,000 | 59⅜ | Peoples' G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s 5,000 | 107½ |
| Clev, Lor & W 1st 3,000 | 107½ | 10,000 | 59 | Peo., De & Ev 2d 1,000 | 35¼ |
| Col, H V & T 5s 1,000 | 91⅞ | 17,000 | 58½ | Peo & Eastern 1st 3,000 | 80 |
| 7,000 | 92 | M, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000 | 84⅜ | 4,000 | 80½ |
| 2,000 | 92¼ | 5,000 | 84⅞ | Peo & Eastern inc 10,000 | 27 |
| 3,000 | 92⅜ | 2,000 | 85 | Phil & Reading 3d pf inc 8,000 | 16½ |
| C, H V & T G M 6s 1,000 | 83¾ | 5,000 | 84⅞ | 12,000 | 16 |
| Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 10,000 | 88 | 10,000 | 84½ | P & R gen 4s tr r 10,000 | 52⅛ |
| Dal & Waco 1st 5s 5,000 | 84 | M & O G M 4s 8,000 | 68¼ | P, C, C & St L 4½s S A 1,000 | 109½ |
| Det, Mac & Mar L G 1,000 | 25 | 10,000 | 68 | 5,000 | 109¾ |
| Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Co Certfs 4,000 | 79 | Mor & Es Con Gtd 1,000 | 143½ | Rio Grande Wn 1st 28,000 | 77⅞ |
| D, So S & At 5s 1,000 | 98 | N Y Cent Deb 5s 5,000 | 108½ | 5,000 | 77⅝ |
| Ft W & D C 1st 2,000 | 73 | N Y, C & St L 4s 10,000 | 103 | 10,000 | 77 |
| 8,000 | 73½ | 2,000 | 102⅜ | 1,000 | 77⅛ |
| Trust Receipts 3,000 | 101½ | N Y Elevated 1st 3,000 | 109⅝ | 7,000 | 77¼ |
| Total sales | | N Y, Ontario & W Refunding 4s 15,000c | 92¼ | St L & I M 1st Ex 5s 1,000 | 102½ |
| | | 35,000 | 92¼ | St L & Iron M 2d 3,000 | 103½ |
| | | N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000 | 112 | St L & San F 2d Cl B 2,000 | 115 |
| | | | | St L Southern 1st 2,000 | 75¼ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 75⅛ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 75 |
| | | | | 10,000 | 75¼ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 75⅛ |
| | | | | 11,000 | 75½ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 75⅝ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 75¼ |
| | | | | 15,000 | 75¾ |
| | | | | St P, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 10,000 | 117 |
| | | | | San An & Ar P 4s 9,000 | 65¾ |
| | | | | St L Southw 2d Inc 13,000 | 36 |
| | | | | 1,000 | 35⅞ |
| | | | | 10,000 | 35½ |
| | | | | 10,000 | 35¼ |
| | | | | 12,000 | 36 |
| | | | | 6,000 | 35½ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 35¼ |
| | | | | S P, M & M 1st Cons 3,000 | 122 |
| | | | | St P, M & M 1st Minneapolis Un 6s 5,000 | 116½ |
| | | | | S Car & Ga 1st 5s 20,000 | 97 |
| | | | | S Pac of Cal 5s Con 15,000 | 92 |
| | | | | So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000 | 94 |
| | | | | Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 | 94¼ |
| | | | | 4,000 | 94¼ |
| | | | | 17,000 | 94⅜ |
| | | | | 11,000 | 94¼ |
| | | | | 11,000 | 94⅝ |
| | | | | 8,000 | 94½ |
| | | | | 2,000 | 94⅝ |
| | | | | 6,000 | 94¼ |
| | | | | 7,000 | 94⅜ |
| | | | | 3,000 | 94½ |
| | | | | Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 13,000 | 92 |
| | | | | Tenn Div 6s 1,000 | 88 |
| | | | | Texas & N O 1st 1,000 | 110 |
| | | | | Tex & Pac 1st 5s 17,000 | 93⅜ |
| | | | | 1,000 | 94 |
| | | | | Tex & Pac 2d inc 16,000 | 31½ |
| | | | | 18,000 | 31¼ |
| | | | | 8,000 | 31⅜ |
| | | | | 10,000 | 30⅝ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 30⅝ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 30⅜ |
| | | | | 2,000 b3 | 31 |
| | | | | 3,000 | 30⅜ |
| | | | | T, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certs 1,000 | 71 |
| | | | | Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000 | 106 |
| | | | | 10,000 | 105½ |
| | | | | 1,000 | 105¼ |
| | | | | 1,000 | 105⅜ |
| | | | | 10,000 | 105½ |
| | | | | 6,000 | 105 |
| | | | | 5,000 | 105¼ |
| | | | | Un Pac 6s 1896 5,000 | 105½ |
| | | | | 2,000 | 105⅝ |
| | | | | Union Pac 1st 1897 2,000 | 105½ |
| | | | | U P, Den & Gulf 1st 24,000 | 41¾ |
| | | | | 24,000 | 40½ |
| | | | | 23,000 | 40 |
| | | | | U S Cord Co 1st 10,000 | 40 |
| | | | | 1,000 | 40½ |
| | | | | 3,000 | 41 |
| | | | | 11,000 | 40½ |
| | | | | 11,000 | 40 |
| | | | | 10,000 | 40½ |
| | | | | 2,000 | 40 |
| | | | | 2,000 | 40½ |
| | | | | Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 | 106⅛ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 106 |
| | | | | 2,000 | 106⅛ |
| | | | | Wabash 2d 5s 15,000 | 76¾ |
| | | | | 50,000 | 77 |
| | | | | 10,000 | 76⅞ |
| | | | | 25,000 | 76½ |
| | | | | Wabash Deb Ser B 15,000 | 30 |
| | | | | 10,000 | 29½ |
| | | | | 10,000 | 29 |
| | | | | 5,000 | 29¼ |
| | | | | 5,000 | 29½ |
| | | | | West Shore gtd 4s 20,000 | 105¾ |
| | | | | 10,000 | 105⅞ |
| | | | | Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5,000 | 108 |
| | | | | Wn U Col Trust 5s 3,000 s3 | 110 |
| | | | | Wis Cen Co 1st tr re 1,000 | 57½ |
| | | | | Total sales | $2,023,500 |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 145 | 170 |
| Albany & Susquehanna | 170 | .. |
| American Coal | 90 | .. |
| American District Telegraph | 30 | 40 |
| American Express | 116 | 120 |
| American T. & C. | 93½ | .. |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ⅛ | 1⅝ |
| B. & S. O. W. pf., new | 10½ | 12 |
| B. & So. Ill. pf. | 132½ | .. |
| Boston Air Line pf. | 101½ | 108 |
| Brooklyn W. & W. pf. A | .. | 102 |
| Brooklyn W. & W. pf. B | .. | 100 |
| Brunswick Co. | 3 | 4 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. pf. | 58 | 60½ |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 45 | .. |
| Cedar F. & M. | 5 | 10 |
| Central Pacific | 18¾ | 19⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton | 150 | .. |
| Chicago & Alton pf. | 170 | .. |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. | 100⅜ | 101¾ |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf. | 144⅜ | .. |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 155½ | .. |
| Lake Shore | 146 | 147 |
| Long Island | 86 | 88 |
| L., St. L. & T. | 2 | 4 |
| Mah. Coal R. | 115 | .. |
| Mah. C. R. pf. | 106 | .. |
| Manhattan Beach | 4 | 7 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 50 | 70 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 94½ | 94¾ |
| Mexican National ctfs | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| M. & St. L. pf., all as pd. | 65 | 67 |
| National Starch | 8 | 10 |
| National Starch 1st pf. | 51 | 55 |
| New Central Coal | 7 | 9 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 70 | 72 |
| Ohio Southern | .. | 13 |
| Ontario Mining | 12 | 9 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N. | 6 | 9 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 315 | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern | 4½ | 6 |
| Peo., D. & E. | 6 | 6½ |
| P., C., C. & St. L. | 19 | 21 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 50 | 52 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| P., F. W. & C. | 157 | .. |
| P., F. W. & C. sp | 150 | .. |
| Quicksilver | 3 | 4 |
| Quicksilver pf. | 17 | 20 |
| Rens. & Sar. | 180 | 185 |
| Rio Grande W. | 18½ | 19½ |
| R., W. & O. | 113⅜ | 115 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island | 2 | 2⅜ |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 28½ | 32½ |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 113½ | 116 |
| United States Trust | 67¼ | 67⅝ |
| Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. ctfs. | .. | 40 |
| Wagner Car Company | 162 | 165 |
| Western Gas Company | 59¼ | 60½ |
| ‡Western Gas Company bonds | 87 | 88 |
| Western National Bank | 111 | 114 |
| Worcester Traction | 14 | 15 |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 85 | 86 |
| Winona & Southwestern 1st | 10 | 17 |
| Worthington Pump | 23½ | 26 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 85 | 87½ |
| Washington Trust Company | 180 | 190 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ | 28½ | 70 |
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 116 | 116⅛ | 17,100 |
| Am. Tobacco | 116½ | 116¼ | 114½ | 114⅝ | 720 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 610 |
| Ark. City I. | 20⅝ | 21 | 20⅝ | 21 | 700 |
| C., C., C.

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## Financial Directory.

**BANKS.**

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. YORK
120 BROADWAY, NEW
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

## Financial.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.

New-York, May 3d, 1895.

This company has made arrangements to extend its $2,995,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1895, so that the principal thereof shall become payable in 2½ years from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1895, in United States gold coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as **PRIOR TO JUNE 1ST, 1895,** shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York,** or with **MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,** or **MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main,** or **MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.**

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

**Referring to the above notice, we request holders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension to present their Bonds as soon as possible at our office, where their Bonds will be stamped and new Coupon Sheets affixed, free of charge, until further notice.**

SPEYER & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING.

## Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 97 Madison St. and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

## Financial.

THE

# St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

**55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.**

| Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 120 | 508 | 743 | 860 | 1179 | 1342 | 1423 | 1705 | 1898 |
| 29 | 160 | 530 | 772 | 893 | 1204 | 1378 | 1483 | 1818 | 1922 |
| 39 | 181 | 593 | 779 | 916 | 1256 | 1374 | 1493 | 1834 | 1943 |
| 66 | 365 | 621 | 813 | 1100 | 1263 | 1400 | 1522 | 1846 | 1986 |
| 106 | 417 | 659 | 821 | 1138 | 1339 | 1406 | 1540 | 1887 | 2023 |
| 112 | 450 | 671 | 854 | 1150 | | | | | |

**11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 22 | 68 | 86 | 97 | 104 | 126 | 179 | 267 | 313 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | |

**189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | 840 | 1434 | 1888 | 2579 | 3437 | 4092 | 4872 | 5724 | 6735 |
| 122 | 862 | 1492 | 2019 | 2673 | 3480 | 4100 | 4922 | 5791 | 6790 |
| 142 | 907 | 1552 | 2020 | 2682 | 3541 | 4125 | 5078 | 5968 | 6793 |
| 159 | 942 | 1565 | 2072 | 2702 | 3645 | 4164 | 5106 | 5978 | 6834 |
| 169 | 962 | 1621 | 2146 | 2804 | 3647 | 4256 | 5137 | 5988 | 6860 |
| 257 | 966 | 1633 | 2150 | 2876 | 3675 | 4280 | 5158 | 6030 | 6864 |
| 288 | 974 | 1673 | 2181 | 2887 | 3684 | 4282 | 5212 | 6231 | 6898 |
| 325 | 987 | 1694 | 2235 | 2905 | 3708 | 4324 | 5214 | 6267 | 6982 |
| 326 | 991 | 1722 | 2244 | 2917 | 3744 | 4342 | 5227 | 6301 | 7075 |
| 377 | 1009 | 1783 | 2262 | 2936 | 3776 | 4371 | 5234 | 6345 | 7143 |
| 397 | 1066 | 1811 | 2293 | 2956 | 3903 | 4414 | 5291 | 6385 | 7160 |
| 439 | 1161 | 1829 | 2340 | 2978 | 3912 | 4557 | 5367 | 6422 | 7239 |
| 455 | 1190 | 1880 | 2343 | 3065 | 3939 | 4565 | 5387 | 6427 | 7269 |
| 465 | 1193 | 1885 | 2344 | 3067 | 3941 | 4658 | 5389 | 6587 | 7316 |
| 610 | 1204 | 1886 | 2351 | 3309 | 3956 | 4665 | 5418 | 6641 | 7328 |
| 636 | 1222 | 1919 | 2497 | 3341 | 3964 | 4709 | 5479 | 6653 | 7428 |
| 658 | 1230 | 1930 | 2502 | 3350 | 3965 | 4768 | 5555 | 6695 | 7483 |
| 775 | 1332 | 1936 | 2504 | 3353 | 3970 | 4770 | 5605 | 6720 | 7571 |
| 817 | 1409 | 1974 | 2512 | 3433 | 3989 | 4775 | 5642 | 6724 | |

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.
**DRAWING NO. 16.**

**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE**

## GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS

**OF THE**

## Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF**

## First Mortgage Bonds

**OF**

## The New-York Elevated Railroad Company

**DATED JANUARY 1, 1876.**

**The Central Trust Company of New-York** hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the **New-York Elevated Railroad Company,** payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

**The Central Trust Company** reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.

**CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,**
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

## THE BANK OF NEW YORK

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

## Traveler's Letters of Credit

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A WESTERN MORTGAGE and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 33 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1895.

On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL pay the face and accrued interest to day of presentation at my office in Austin, Texas, all outstanding 10 per cent. bonds of the City of Austin, Texas, that were due and payable Jan. 1, 1895.

Interest stops after July 1, 1895.

J. S. MYRICK,
City Treasurer.

**TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.**
**COUPON NOTICE.**

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co.'s Consolidated First Mortgage, maturing June 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

KEWAUNEE, GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R. CO.

The coupons of this company, due June 1, 1895, are payable at the office of

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
Mills Building, New-York.

## Dividends.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York,
May 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared an extra dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) PER SHARE on its preferred stock, payable June 10th, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed June 1st, at 12 M., and reopened June 11th, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
**REGULAR AUCTION SALE**
OF
## STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
**WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th, 1895,**

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the FRANKLIN TRUST CO., as Trustee of DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE CHAMBERLIN INVESTMENT CO., Sundry Bonds, Notes, and other Securities and Real Estate, as per catalogue, to be obtained at Auctioneers' office and the office of the Trustee, 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

(By order of Executors.)
$1,000 Warren R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Columbus & Indianapolis Central R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Sk'g. Fund 7 p. c. Bd., 19 4.
$2,000 Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
165 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Texas Central R. R. common.
5 shs. Texas Central R. R. pref.
8 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
15 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
22 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
18 shs. Oxford Iron & Nail Co.
16 shs. Lehigh & Hudson River R'way Co.
20 shs. Bank State New-York.
35 shs. Austin Gas Co., Austin, Texas.
400 shs. Rhinebeck Gas Co. of Rhinebeck N. Y.
400 shs. Nugget Gold Mining Co. of West Va., (Hypd.)
(By order of executors of estate of E. W. Spofford, decd.)
$1,000 City of Jersey City 6 p. c. Funded Debt Bd., 1900.
$2,000 City of Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J., 5 p. c. Refunded Assessment Bd., 1911.
$3,000 City of Syracuse 7 p. c. R. R. Aid Bd., 1900.
4 shs. Central Trust Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Kingston & Pembroke Iron Mining Co.
600 shs. Hector Gold Mining Co., (Assessment No. 1 Paid.)
$600 Note of Anthony Doyle & Betsey Doyle, due Aug. 1, '94.
$600 Note of Frank Babcock, due Jan'y, 1896. (For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Town of Gravesend 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., Reg'std issue of July 27, 1893.
100 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
166 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
$2,000 Chatt., Rome & Columbus R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
4 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins.
2 shs. Brooklyn Fire Ins.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
60 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. United States Mtge. Co.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$3,000 Eufaula Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Sk'g. Fund Gold Bds., 1923, Feb'y, 1894, coups.
$50,000 Ohio Southern 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Newburgh & New-York R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
54 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pref'd.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
25 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
40 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$8,000 Consumers' Brewing Company of N. Y., Limited, 6 p. c. 10-year Gold Bds., 1901, July, 1895, Coups. (Hypd.)

## Meetings and Elections.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1895.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of stockholders of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1895, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, May 31, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. LANE, Secretary.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., May 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting (required by its charter and by-laws) will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed on June 1, and remain closed till after the election.

W. B. BROOKS, President.
WM. W. JANNEY, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the company, in the village of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 11th of June prox., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 3 to June 12, both days inclusive.

W. E. STREET, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Faryan Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 119 Times Building, New-York City, on the 5th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.
New-York, May 22, 1895.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 20, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

## RHODE ISLAND'S NEW EXECUTIVE

**Charles Warren Lippitt Succeeds D. Russell Brown.**

NEWPORT, May 28.—Rhode Island's twenty-seventh Governor, Charles Warren Lippitt, of Providence, was inaugurated today.

Newport's citizens made the day a holiday, as is usual on this, their distinctive festival. Hundreds of visitors from other sections of the State swelled the throngs on the streets, and the entire militia of the State paraded in honor of the occasion. A citizens' committee cared for the entertainment of the troops and the distinguished guests. All the social clubs held open house and there were many family and other reunions.

This morning Gov. D. Russell Brown, the retiring executive, marched with his staff from his hotel to the State House, where the Election Committee this afternoon announced the result of the April election and the State officers were sworn in with the usual accompaniments of booming of cannon and music by the band. The parade followed, and was reviewed by the Governor and other dignitaries.

This evening the celebration was concluded by a band concert and an electric display.

United States Senators Aldrich and Wetmore, Congressmen Hull and Arnold, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the ex-Governors of the State, the Mayors of Rhode Island cities, and other officials were among the special guests of the day.

## THE BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM

**Board of Trustees Chosen at the Meeting in This City.**

The following Board of Trustees of the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., was elected at the annual meeting of the Trustees, held recently in this city.

Charles Earnest Pellew, President; Frederick G. Burnham, Vice President; James Fountaine Maury, Treasurer; Robert Carter, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. B. S. Church, Secretary; Mrs. Howard Townsend, Maurice E. Viele, W. M. F. Round, Elias J. Herrick, Trenor L. Park, Robert Cornell, and Henry L. Sprague.

Twenty-three acres of oats, six acres of potatoes, and five acres of barley have been planted thus far at the farm. There is also a six-acre garden plot, in charge of a Scotch gardener.

The late Henry Le Grand Cannon was formerly one of the farm Trustees, and took great interest in its welfare.

The farm is open to the inspection of visitors every Wednesday.

**To Investigate O'Rourke's Demand.**

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the bill directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to investigate the merits of the demand of John H. O'Rourke for extra work done in connection with his contract on the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Mayor gave a public hearing on the bill, at which Mr. O'Rourke's counsel said that his client had unwittingly signed a receipt in full for the work done when he had not been paid $1,424 for extra work.

# AUTONOMISTS TO CUBANS

## Proclamation of the Party of Progress Against Rebels.

## INVADERS ONLY OBSTRUCT REFORM

**Absolute Necessity of Order for the Initiation of the New Era Which Had Been Prepared by Spain.**

HAVANA, May 18.—The Central Committee of the Liberal Autonomist Party has addressed to the people of Cuba the following proclamation:

The revolutionary attempt, now isolated and confined to the eastern province of this island, will end in failure. It has caused political and finacial difficulties, both for the present and for the future.

The uprising, despite its acknowledged weakness, through the means of false reports has produced great uneasiness in Spain, and anxiety in other countries doing business with us. That such is the case is natural. The echoes of such reports, equally fabulous, are heard in Cuba, and lead weak-minded people to feel alarmed.

Again they create doubts in vacillating natures. To the latter we address this proclamation, requesting them to calm and dissipate their doubts, asking them to clear protests and new declarations, as we have fully signified our attitude and decided on our course.

It has been our attitude, since the first intimation of the present trouble, as it was our attitude when peace was declared after that disastrous conflict, when we formed a political league.

Our sole endeavor has been to avoid all discord, and to divest such measures of any justification or pretext. The matter concerns the Autonomist Party. That party is the depository of the hopes and aspirations of the Cuban people, their hopes in their highest and purest form.

Its political history has been that of persistency, the only party in this island that frankly sets forth its aims. These are to do all in its power to unite the opinions and sentiments of those who have faith in its loyalty and confidence in its patriotism.

At a time like the present, when the supreme Government is making extraordinary efforts to suppress the rebellion, the entire island, and all who represent its best interests, should give their hearty support to maintain order and uphold the general welfare.

Moreover, the general conditions are exceptional. The disturbance occurs at a moment when a new order of affairs was about to be established, toward which our island Deputies and Senators have given their best aid.

The Government that initiated this work of peace is not the one that will carry it to a conclusion. The financial situation abroad has been serious, and it is complicated by the anxieties and expenses of a war. This unfortunately occurs just at a time when a happy solution of our difficulties was at hand. In a crisis like this the Government only can act. Its action must stimulate individual action, which in the end can save us.

**Agitators Not Familiar with Cuba.**

While the cry of rebellion had not been sounded here the risk to life was remote. The agitators were a group of conspirators, irresponsible for their deeds, who for many years have not lived on this island, and with the actual condition of which they have no knowledge. These men, who pretend to free others from evils which we are unwilling to share equally with them, these hot-headed and guilty persons, have brought dangers upon us. Nor will these men alone be the dangers that encompass the misguided victims of their madness.

This disturbance of order and peace should not be allowed to threaten the fundamental interests and future of this society, and that at a time when it was the society's duty to address the people of the island, and congratulate them on the inauguration of a new era, whose creation was due to their parliamentary respresentatives.

The new era was inaugurated in an atmosphere of benevolence and harmony, hitherto unknown in the metropolis. Of this the committee wished to give testimony. The condition demonstrated the disappearance of the general mistrust by which colonial reforms had been obstructed. It is but fair and just to say that the true Cubans, despite the foreign conspirators, will know how to recognize this change in the old-time policy.

Temporarily, the uncalled-for outbreak must supersede all other questions. The general consensus of opinion is opposed to any revolutionary measure. This will be promptly suppressed.

The after effects will last for many years. The distrust and suspicion that we had largely succeeded in dissipating is renewed by the outbreak. It will obstructs financial conditions, making inevitable increased taxation, consequently increasing the disadvantages from which we suffer in foreign markets.

From a fiscal standpoint it is impossible to predict the limits of the entailed expense and general public expenditure.

The Liberal Autonomist Party has always condemned revolutionary proceedings, and with renewed energy it should condemn and does condemn the present revolt, initiated Feb. 24, at the very time when our representatives in the Cortez had voted for important reforms in the island—measures the importance of which we cannot exaggerate.

Such they have been conceded to be by all who calmly and without malice considered them, even by those who had previously fiercely and passionately opposed the Government.

**All Disorder Is to be Condemned.**

The Liberal Autonomist Party condemns all disorder. It condemns disorder because it is the only legitimate party that has faith in constitutional methods, in the irrisistible force of public opinion.

It affirms the general principle that revolutions, late in the existence of a country, save in special and extreme circumstances, are terrible afflictions.

Changes must be effected by peaceful evolution, leading to the reform of institutions. The force of public opinion can succeed, can obtain all that reasonable people want, and the crowning of all legitimate aspirations.

Furthermore, our party is fundamentally Spanish, because it is essentially and exclusively autonomistic. It emanates from the sincerity of our colonial ambitions.

Its aims, necessities, and peculiar exigencies involve the sincerity of the people in their sovereignty and historical rights. For these reasons, since the birth of our party we have inscribed on our flag as mottoes, "Liberty, Peace, and National Unity."

Our Society, at all times, has indignantly repelled any intimation of lack of sincerity or of lack of absolute adhesion to our mottoes. They constitute its platform. Any divergence therefrom will result in failure.

To these principles and to their advancement our labor has been consecrated. We entered the political arena to maintain them without wavering or discouragement. We have declared a hundred times that we would dissolve if we failed to maintain them.

We adhere to our sincerity of statement and to our conduct of affairs in order that we may maintain intact our honor and credit.

The most injurious imputation that could be made by our adversaries would be fully justified if we were to abandon for a moment our party platform, the maintenance of our reverence for colonial autonomy in all its purity, the lending of our aid to the installation of a new insular system based on special principles, and to decent realization.

Shall we be so pitifully weak, so wholly unloyal, as to waver in the face of a nameless and unjustifiable uprising, an uprising the intentions of which are unknown, an uprising that has cheers for all causes and flags for all rebellions.

The Autonomist Party will do its whole duty in a manly and honorable manner. It will oppose the pretenses of all factions, as on several occasions it has opposed the mistakes of the Government. Its constant device is "Order and Liberty."

**Work of Martinez Campos, Pacifier.**

There can be no doubt that the pacifier to whose genius was due the end of the troubles of 1878 brings to the solution of the problems of to-day the same spirit of nobility, justice, and generous experience in the country. But in this, as in all crises, the country must make great and persistent effort, assisting that order may be established, dissension and distrust cease, the Constitution be obeyed, and the new colonial administrative system be initiated in a spirit of rectitude and harmony.

For my part, we shall second Spain. That is the only way to profitable results. That will assure the country of the prompt removal of the abuses now unanimously condemned. That will assure the many reforms that our old-time administration imperiously demands, the advancement of society and the relief of the financial crises that impede our march to wealth.

The Central Committee not only addresses the loyal Autonomists, whose adhesion can always be relied upon, but knows that it faithfully interprets their wishes and desires.

We address the Cuban people of all classes, believing that seventeen years consecrated to the defense of their interests and to the study of their necessities should give us some title to merit their confidence and esteem.

The present unjustifiable revolt jointly threatens order and liberty. It is necessary to state the sad truth. The revolution can be detrimental only to the Liberal Autonomistic Party. The revolution has led to a suspension of the constitutional guarantees, thereby annulling the liberties that we had obtained. So ample have the liberties been that even the promoters of disorder have used them for their own ends.

Fortunately, we have not been forced to go back to a state of siege, with all its consequences, thanks to our illustrious Governor, for whose moderation and calm energy Cuba should be profoundly grateful. He advised the Supreme Government of his confidence in the prudence of his people.

It seems probable that public liberties will not be limited, except as may be absolutely necessary for the purpose of suppressing the disturbance.

Whatever may be the opinions held by the people, all accept this condition with gratitude. The value and efficacy of the laws have been proved by the Separatists, who have received the protection of the laws that they are discrediting and violating.

The new laws established by the Cortes during peace, and the existence of a powerful sentiment in favor of harmony, progress, and liberty, never could give the desired results if they were initiated amid anxiety and anger in the tumult of civil war.

The first condition necessary is peace. Then, and then only, may administrative, financial, and tariff reforms be made effective. Without peace, efforts will have been wasted and reform will be indefinitely postponed.

Let us recall among the reforms obtained by our party the abolition of slavery and the padrone system, the promulgation of the State fundamental law, liberty of the press, liberty of assembly, instruction and culture, oral and public trials, civil marriages and civil registers—in fact, all the modern civil and penal laws of the mother country.

In addition to these may be added differential flag and export duties, reduction of 35 per cent. in the budget left by the war, official and public acceptance by all parties of a great part of our financial programme, abandonment of the abortive principle named assimilation for that of specialty and decentralization, the development of which should lead to a complete realization of our programme.

In place of all these reforms, what do the invaders offer? The horror of civil war, armed clash of the sons of Cuba, and a fatal halt in the march of civilization.

Fortunately, these things cannot happen. All indications prove that the rebellion is limited to one portion of the eastern province, which it has succeeded in attracting. With a few exceptions, the friends that the rebellion has gained are only people from the most ignorant and destitute classes, residents in a fine district where progress was lacking. They fell an easy prey to agitators. They lack cohesion and discipline. For these reasons the revolution will end soon or wear itself out.

The forces rapidly forwarded by the home Government, its prudent and liberal policy, its illustrious representative, as well as the general activity of the country, point to a single conclusion.

Not as the leaders of a party, not as Liberal Autonomists, but as fellow-citizens and as brothers we to-day appeal to the good sense and patriotism of all.

No one loves this now unhappy land more than we do. In no one do we recognize a greater desire, a more watchful solicitude for its welfare, its dignity, and rights. If there are those who dare to challenge such dear interests and risk them in a hazardous and absurd venture, we wish to save them as sons of that Cuba which we love with all our souls.

We are in the majority. We ask the assistance of the country, so that its will may be accepted without wavering.

The Liberal Party of 1868 folded its banner and abandoned its place to the revolutionists of Yara because its committee resigned when they saw their legitimate hopes scoffed at by the revolutionists.

The Liberal Party of 1878 was more fortunate. It has seen how the promises of Spain have been and are being fulfilled. It will not destroy its banner, nor cede its place to those who come to waste our hard-earned harvest, to force us backward from our path of peaceful progress into ruin, with horrid spectres of misery, anarchy, and barbarism.

José Maria Galvez, Carlos Saladrigas, Juan Bautista Amenteros, Luis Armenteros Labrador, Manuel Rafael Angulo, José de Cardenas y Cassie, Gonzalo Arostegui, José Bruzon, José Maria Carbonell, Raimundo Cabrera, Leopoldo Cancio, José A. del Cueto, Marques de Esteban, Rafael Fernandez de Castro, Carlos Fouts y Sterling, José Fernandez Pellon, Antonio Corin y Torres, Eliseo Giberga, Joaquin Guell y Rente, José Maria Garcia Montes, José Hernandez Abreu, José Martinez Fortuna, Francisco Lamar, Herminio C. Leyes, Ricardo del Monte, Federico Martinez Fortuna, Rafael Montoro, José Rafael Montalvo, Antonio Mesa y Dominguez, Ramon Perez Trujillo, Pedro A. Perez, Leopoldo Sola, Emilio Terry, Diego Tamayo, Miguel Francisco Viondi, Francisco Zayas, Carlos de Zaldo.

## BACK FROM A CUBAN PRISON

**The American Seaman, Bolten, Locked Up Two Months, Tells of the Outrage.**

On board the American schooner Eliza J. Pendleton, which arrived yesterday from Nassau, was August Bolten, the American seaman who was imprisoned by Spanish authorities in Cuba and released after a two months' incarceration on demand of the United States Consul.

Bolten got into trouble with the Spaniards through a small fishing boat, and a stress of weather. He bought the boat at Cape Haitien, Haiti, and went fishing for turtles, accompanied by a companion. The boat, which was but fifteen feet in length, was driven across the windward passage by a heavy easterly gale, and when the storm subsided the little craft was off Guantanamo, Cuba, and short of provisions. The two men landed in search of food. They then sailed for Santiago, where they arrived Feb. 23. Bolten went ashore there and the Captain of the port decided that he was a suspicious character and ordered his arrest.

Bolten was locked up, and, after an imprisonment of two months and three days, was released through the efforts of the United States Consul, who secured him a berth on the Eliza J. Pendleton.

Bolten says that the treatment he received was unwarranted and that his health was so seriously impaired that he will be unable to follow the sea for a living. He will hunt up a lawyer to take his case in hand.

Bolten formerly lived in New-York.

**No School in Essex Market.**

The project of turning Essex Market over to the Board of Education for school purposes was killed yesterday in the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 15 to 14, on the claim that the building was not fit for a school and that if the resolution was adopted it would only delay the building of a suitable school in the locality.

## *NEW CORPORATIONS.*

American Separator Company of Bainbridge; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. L. Hartman, Thomas Collins, W. C. Gibson, O. L. Crumb, C. C. Hovey, F. W. Crumb, and E. C. Burdick, of Bainbridge.

The Car Trust Investment Company of New-York City. To purchase, lease, and sell, freight, passenger, and other cars, locomotives, rails, and railway equipments; capital, $5,000. Directors—Thomas Carmichael, M. F. McLanahan, and G. W. Snow, of New-York City.

The Niagara Falls Realty Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $20,000. Directors—A. C. Dennlston, of Philadelphia; J. S. Simmons, and E. H. Stuart, of Roanoke, Va., and H. F. Findlay and S. J. Lawrence, of Niagara Falls.

Tillman Portable Electric Light and Reflector Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. A. Ockershawsen, J. J. Lawley, T. A. Foy, John McCarthy, and Paul Brunel, of New-York City.

The American Silk Journal Company of New-York City; to conduct a general and publishing business, and to print newspapers or trade journals; capital, $6,000. Directors—L. R. Trumbull of Paterson, N. J.; C. R. Clifford, and W. M. Lawton, of New-York City.

The Morse School of New-Rochelle; to maintain a private school for girls or boys, or both; capital $5,000. Directors—J. D. Foot, J. Johnson, W. H. Page, G. S. Squire, of New-Rochelle, and others.

The Audibone Republican Club of New-York City. Executive Comittee—William Montgomery, Max S. Griffinhagen, Walter Lindner, J. B. Brokaw, Christian

## TWO EXCHANGES HEAR REPORTS

### President Romer Tells of Business in Produce and President Siedenburg in Cotton.

Annual meetings were held yesterday by the Produce and Cotton Exchanges. President Alfred Romer of the Produce Exchange said in his report that, although trade conditions in the last year had not been favorable, cash sales at the Exchange had reached nearly $400,000,000, and improvement for permanent account now seemed assured. Net profits for the year from Exchange revenues had been $87,455, income having been for the year $307,997. The Finance Committee of the Exchange had consolidated the Exchange indebtedness into one mortgage on the main building of $1,000,000, at 4 per cent., the annex being entirely free from debt. The Committee on Charities had disbursed about $3,000.

Trustees of the Gratuity Fund had collected by assessments $470,625, and paid to beneficiaries $608,582. Of this, $137,824 came from the surplus fund account. In view of this large amount drawn from the surplus account, and of the low rate at which certificates had been selling, a committee had been appointed, consisting of two members of the board, two members of the Exchange outside the board, and one of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund, to investigate the matter.

President Romer emphasized the importance of the bill introduced into the Legislature by the Canal Committee of the Exchange, and known as the Produce Exchange bill, providing for the expenditure of $9,000,000 for the permanent improvement of the canals. The bill had been signed by the Governor, and would go to the people this Fall for ratification. He said:

I desire to impress upon you the importance of having it receive the sanction of the people. I saw without hesitancy that there is no subject on which you will have to act this Fall that will compare in importance to this, to the State, to the city, and especially to this Exchange, for unless our canals are put in such condition that we can compete in cheapness of transportation with our neighbors, both to the north and south of us, we shall be unable to hold the supremacy as the main outlet for our great crops, which we have heretofore maintained.

President Reinhard Siedenburg of the Cotton Exchange, after calling attention to last year's business depression, referred in this annual report to the anti-option movement, saying:

Happily, with the adjournment of Congress, the agitation of anti-option legislation has ceased to be a feature detrimental to the interests of this and kindred Exchanges, and it is earnestly hoped that the advocates of such legislation will recognize the freedom of trading in products for future delivery as a beneficial and indispensable feature of business methods in this age of advancement; and that, in future, all efforts in the direction of adverse legislation will be abandoned. No better evidence could be afforded of the good results of the present system than the fact that, although through the unprecedentedly large yield of the cotton crop of 1894-5 prices reached the lowest point since 1848, the decline in values was gradual, and the enormous supply at no time caused a violent break or a panicky feeling, which would have been inevitable had the old method of trading obtained, under which during the free marketing of the crop forced sales for immediate delivery often became a necessity.

The transactions in cotton for future delivery for the year have aggregated 32,110,100 bales, against 41,901,200 bales last year. The reported sales of spot cotton, as compared with last season are as follows, viz.: For 1894-5, 253,753 bales, against 266,661 bales for 1893-4.

Negotiations having been commenced some time ago for the purchase of the cotton compress in New-York to a Southern locality, a company was formed for the purpose of buying out the present owners in order to retain the compress at this port. Inasmuch as it is of vital importance, not only to the interests of the handling of cotton but also to all members of the Exchange that our city should offer equal facilities with the Southern markets, it is a subject for congratulation that the efforts of this company have proved successful.

The report of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund shows assets of $122,380.90, of which $80,000 was loaned on real estate, and $40,230.90 was on deposit with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; assessments due and unpaid, $430; accrued interest, $1,720; total assets, $122,380.90; total liabilities, $47,375; assets over liabilities, $75,005. By reference to the estimates prepared by the Executive Committee it will be seen that there will probably be a surplus for the coming year of $7,550 from the building and $600 from the Exchange, based upon dues at $50, making the total profit, $8,150. In view of the very favorable condition of the finances the board recommends that the dues for the coming year be fixed at $50 and that each membership be credited with the sum of $20 from the earnings of the building.

Both reports gave general satisfaction to the members of the respective Exchanges.

## TRIED FIRST TO KILL HIS WIFE

### With a Revolver Bought on Stolen Credit, Albert Eidman Ended Only His Own Life.

Albert Eidman, thirty-three years old, of 456 West Forty-seventh Street, tried to shoot his wife yesterday afternoon, and, when he failed, killed himself. He had threatened to shoot Louis Reichard, landlord of the house, a difference with whom was probably the cause of what he did.

Mrs. Eidman has been Reichard's housekeeper for seven years. She and her husband lived in the basement. Eidman was a carpenter, but had not been able to get steady work for a long time.

Mrs. Eidman sometimes collected money for Reichard. She sent her husband several days ago to get $18 from a tenant. He received the money, but gave only $16 to Reichard. The latter threatened to have him arrested. Eidman paid back the $2, but his mind seemed to be constantly occupied thereafter by Reichard's threat.

He said several times that he would shoot the landlord and some others. His wife thought he was intoxicated, and paid no attention to him.

Mrs. Eidman had a credit book given to her by Reichard, so that she could get supplies for men repairing part of the house. Her husband stole this book Monday, bought a revolver and cartridges, and had them charged to Reichard.

He seized his wife by the throat yesterday afternoon and, pressing the revolver to her head, told her to prepare to die. The woman got hold of the weapon, struggled, and finally escaped, going to the apartments of a tenant. Eidman followed her and tried to induce her to return, saying he would not harm her. She refused to go with him, and he went back to the basement.

The sound of a shot was heard in a few minutes, and Eidman was found on the floor with a bullet wound in his head. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he did not live an hour

### A Small Boy's Salute to the Flag.

From The Syracuse Courier.

A year ago, when Mr. Donald Dey of Dey Brothers & Co. was traveling through Europe, he was accompanied by his son, Master Donald Mitchell Dey, aged seven. One day, while driving through the streets of Dresden, Master Donald attracted his father's attention by taking off his hat and making a sweeping salute. They were in a strange city, where Mr. Dey had no expectation of seeing a familiar face, and he was a little puzzled to account for the young man's action. After glancing to right and left, he inquired: "To whom are you bowing?" and was electrified by the answer: "Why, don't you see it? The Stars and Stripes." Following the direction of his son's gaze, Mr. Dey saw "Old Glory" floating high over the buildings. The impression created by this incident led to the publication this week of a history of the flag, and resulted in what was probably the largest sale of the American colors ever known in this city.

### War on the Predatory Squirrel.

From The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

H. P. Hicks of Sprague, Washington, has perfected an invention that is said to be death on squirrels, and its low price makes it an especial favorite with the farmers. It is made of two tubes of tin, the inner tube being pointed at the end and the outer tube being worked back and forth by means of a handle on the end. Sulphur is used in the tubes, and the pointed end is pushed into the squirrel holes and the sulphur fumes are blown into the abode of the squirrel. One whiff does the job, and thousands of squirrels are easily killed during the day. Mr. Hicks is besieged with orders for these machines, and the farmers declare they operate quicker and more advantageously than poison.

The supply of strychnine at Sprague will be exhausted Saturday, and the ranchers are much worried for fear the squirrels will destroy all the wheat before a new supply can be obtained.

### Cat Show Association Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the National Cat Show Association in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The incorporators are Frank K. Sturgis, Stanford White, Frank W. Sanger, Charles W. Schroeder, and James C. Young.

## PURSUED BY RICHARD ROE

### *DR. WIECZORECK ANXIOUS TO MEET THAT ANCIENT.*

### The Reverend Gentleman Never Heard of the Famous Character Until Notices Were Nailed to His Door.

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Wieczoreck, is phantom ridden. For weeks he has been pursued by the shadow of one Richard Roe.

The reverend doctor lives at 230 Elizabeth Street, and is the pastor of a German Evangelical Church. He is also "late Chaplain of the New-York Volunteers."

After fighting in vain against the persecution of the shadowy Richard Roe, Dr. Wieczoreck finally appealed to Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday for aid. The doctor had read of Judge McAdam's broad spirit, and how his Honor is wont to help the afflicted, and therefore sought the counsel of the Judge. What the doctor wanted to know, first and foremost, was who "Richard Roe" might be.

"Richard Roe? Why — he's Richard Roe," explained his Honor, with some hesitation. "He's a fictitious personage. The name is used in ejectment proceedings, where the name of the person to be sued is unknown. Do you understand that?"

"No, Sir," answered the reverend doctor, with most embarrassing frankness.

"Well, what do you want to know about him, any way?" asked Judge McAdam, with a tinge of disgust.

Thereupon the "late Chaplain of the New-York Volunteers" handed up a long petition reciting his troubles. From this petition it appeared that the unfortunate minister had been for some time receiving certain notices clothed in legal verbiage, all directed to "Richard Roe."

Some weeks ago the doctor found a dispossess notice addressed to "Richard Roe" securely nailed to his door at 230 Elizabeth Street. This was too much, and the doctor started out to find the pertinacious persons who insisted on addressing "Richard Roe" at his (the doctor's) house. He examined the dispossess notice closely and found that it cited Richard Roe to appear before Civil Justice Bolte in the Second District Court, on May 17, at 10 o'clock of the morning.

The doctor went to court promptly at the hour. He was full of hope that he should at last meet the mysterious Richard Roe there face to face.

"But instead, your Honor," declared the doctor yesterday, "I had another notice addressed to Richard Roe thrust into my hand. It instructed this person Roe to pay up all arrears of rent to Domenico Russo, the owner of the premises at 230 Elizabeth Street, or to get out at once.

"Now, your Honor, there is no Richard Roe at 230 Elizabeth Street, and no such person, as I happen to know after having made careful inquiry, lives anywhere in the neighborhood."

"Did not Justice Bolte tell you who Richard Roe was?" asked Judge McAdam, with a tired inflection in his voice.

An expression of disgust spread itself over the minister's countenance as he answered:

"Justice Bolte and every one else in that courtroom told me I was Richard Roe. Of course, that was untrue. I am Rudolph Wieczoreck, minister of the German Evangelical Church and until these dreadful notices came to me I had never heard of Richard Roe. I suppose the Justice meant to be witty when he said I was Richard Roe, but I do not like that kind of wit."

"Is Domenico Russo your landlord? Does he own the house in which you live?" asked Judge McAdam.

"He does, your Honor," admitted the doctor, solemnly.

"How much rent do you owe him?"

"I owe him no rent, your Honor," said the minister, with an indignant inflection.

"Then why did you not show Justice Bolte your rent receipts?" demanded Judge McAdam.

"Domenico Russo cannot write English, and I took no receipts for my rent."

Judge McAdam looked blank and despairing. After thinking the situation over a moment or two, the Judge brightened up perceptibly, and said:

"But you now know who Richard Roe is?"

"No; your Honor," replied the reverend doctor, with calm humility.

Judge McAdam groaned. Then his features brightened up again.

"Mr. Clerk," he said, addressing that functionary, "take Dr. Wieczoreck out into the corridor and explain to him who Richard Roe is. The regular business of the court will now proceed."

This last order came out with great vehemance, as if the Judge was afraid that the Richard Roe question might be still further debated. The wretched clerk, looking as if he was going to execution, motioned to the reverend doctor to follow him out into the corridor. There he spent the better part of the noon recess hour elaborating on the identity of the mysterious Roe. Dr. Wieczoreck gave the most respectful and eager attention, and he finally showed his comprehension of the subject by saying:

"But I assure you my name is not Roe. It is Rudolph Wieczoreck, and I am the minister—"

The clerk fled without waiting for more, and the doctor left the building in disgust.

### HIS CIGARS STILL UNDER A BAN.

### The Injunction Fight Against Col. Nathan W. Fitzgerald.

Col. Nathan W. Fitzgerald's cigar counter is still under the ban of the court.

Argument was heard yesterday by Judge McAdam in the Superior Court on the motion for a permanent injunction to restrain Col. Fitzgerald from selling cigars in his restaurant under the Morse Building. Counsel for A. S. Lisberger, who claims the exclusive privilege of running a cigar counter in the Colonel's place, submitted affidavits made by his client and by J. E. Laughlin to show that the Colonel had no right to start an opposition counter.

The Colonel retorted with an explosion of affidavits relating that the affiants would not believe either Lisberger or Laughlin under oath. The Colonel also submitted affidavits setting forth that the Lisberger cigars are not good.

Mr. Lisberger was given permission to submit answering affidavits, and Judge McAdam reserved decision. In the meantime the Colonel's cigar counter is still tied up under a temporary injunction.

### Baroness von Ryhiner's Divorce Suit.

An intercontinental divorce suit, with an alleged nobleman as defendant, was on trial yesterday before Judge McAdam of the Superior Court.

The plaintiff was Etta M. von Ryhiner. She testified that her husband is the Baron Adolph H. von Ryhiner. He was at one time, she declared, a Director of the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco. They were married in 1876.

The corespondent in the case is Libbie Bell of San Francisco. Libbie Bell's husband, Lee Bell, submitted an affidavit in which he stated that he had obtained a divorce from his wife on evidence of her relations with von Ryhiner. He also stated that his wife is now living in Japan with the Baron.

An order by publication has been served on the defendant, but there was no answer interposed. Judge McAdam took the papers.

Mrs. von Ryhiner wept on the stand while she was giving her testimony. She is a tall, blonde woman of prepossessing appearance. She was accompanied in court by a tall, dark man, who is said to be a well-known yacht owner. A. H. Hummel is counsel for the plaintiff.

### Justice Ingraham on the Wilds Act.

Justice Ingraham gave a semi-official opinion yesterday on the constitutionality of the Wilds act relating to disorderly persons.

In passing on the case of Mary Jones, who was arrested under that act for accosting men on the street, he said that the objections of counsel for the woman as to the constitutionality of the act were not well taken. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, he held, do not really fix the sentence, but it is determined according to the previous convictions of the prisoner.

The objections of counsel were that the Commissioners fixed the sentence, and thus took judicial functions that did not belong to them.

### Trouble in Trying Excise Cases.

Chief Clerk Unger, of the District Attorney's Office, was examined yesterday by the Grand Jury concerning the way in which excise cases are conducted.

Mr. Unger told at length of the difficulties he had in disposing of the excise cases. He said the practice of his office has always been to dispose of prison cases first, so that the Tombs should not be crowded. The courts, as at present constituted, he declared, are unable to try the cases of excise violators, who demand a jury trial. As many saloon keepers know this, they plead not guilty, demand a jury trial, and then take the chances of not being tried.

## *FEDERAL COURTS*

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
Jury Calendar.—9—Jamieson vs. Tinsley. 25—Daly vs. Brady. 34—Howe vs. Reed. 39—Bolton vs. Quebec Steamship Company. 52—United States ex rel. Int. Com. Commissioners vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 87½—Commercial National Bank of Houston vs. Munzesheimer. 104—Clarke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 113—Golding vs. Manhattan Lighterage and Transportation Company et al.

### *STATE COURTS*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

George H. Heath, appellant, vs. New-York Building Loan Association in re Oscar H. Goodman.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant, vs. John O'Donnell.—Order reversed, with costs, and the proceedings remitted to the Special Term for such further action in the matter as counsel may be advised.

James W. Fox et al., appellants, vs. F. O. Matthiessen.—Dismissed on argument.

sell Sage et al.—Motion for reargument denied, pany, appellant.—Orders reversed, and an order entered vacating and setting aside the service of the summons, with costs.

William Dempsey vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Dina Sulz, vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, appellant.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis vs. Russell Sage et al.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

George A. Cunningham vs. Albert Parker et al., appellants.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Sarah M. Mygatt et al. vs. G. S. Coe, appellant.—Argued by Joseph H. Choate for appellant, Edward M. Grout for respondent.

E. Holmes vs. Gilbert E. Jones, Treasurer, appellant.—Argued by B. F. Einstein for appellant, Matthew Hale for respondent. (Unfinished.)

The court calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 244, 226, 780, 532, 686, 947, 795.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—1—Fine vs. Hettrick.
Class VI.—2—De Long vs. De Long.
Class VII.—3—Klause vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 4—Innes vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company.
Class VIII.—5—Matter of Board of Fire Commissioners. 6—Flannagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—National Bank of Republic vs. Waterbury. 8—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 9—Husted vs. Cruikshank. 10—Cruikshank vs. Woodruff. 11—Ginsburg vs. Von Seggern. 12—Cohen vs. Moss. 13—Arnold vs. Hauck. 14—Abbott vs. Abbott. 15—Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. 16—Spencer vs. Empire City Subway Company. 17—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 18—Panama Star and Herald Company vs. Boyd. 19—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 20—Sullivan vs. Leader Printing Company. 21—Knott vs. Knott. 22—Ahlborn vs. Ginsberg. 23—Feeter vs. Ackenbrugh. 24—David vs. Schiffer. 25—McKee vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 26—Ketchchan vs. McLeod. 27—Berard vs. Boyle. 28—Matter of Porter. 29—Elwell vs. McDonald. 30—De Berard vs. Clusas. 31—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Albany. 32—Arnold vs. Hauck. 33—Tooh vs. Tooh. 34—Buddington vs. Shutt.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austin, Receiver of Taxes Upon—1—Becker. 2—Becker. 3—Bischoff. 4—Bishop. 5—Black. 6—Bloch. 7—Boyd. 8—Bracken. 9—Brockway. 10—Brunelli. 11—Bruno. 12—Bryden. 13—Buttus. 14—Burke. 15—Byrne. 16—Cheever, C. 17—Cheever, J. D. 18—Coffin. 19—Cooper. 20—Craft. 21—Cryan. 22—Cutter. 23—Fury. 24—Fury. 25—Havemeyer. 26—Irvin. 27—McMurty. 28—Irvin. 29—Macrae. 30—Naughton. 31—Norton. 32—Sage. 33—Secor. 34—Volkening. 35—Wainwright. 36—Work. 37—Work. 38—Collier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No further day calendar.
2347—Grimall vs. Gornall. 2894—Stiemel vs. Stiemel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
6585—Henefy vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1486—Friendship Manufacturing Company vs. Rohrig. 6380—People ex rel. Leach vs. Porter. 6365—Hamilton vs. Brennan.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1623—Gillespie vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
922—Amdur vs. Amdur. 923—Chairtz vs. Chairtz. 924—McGilvary vs. McGilvary. 925—Finegold vs. Finegold. 926—Sesposito vs. Sesposito. 927—Bradbury vs. Bradbury. 928—McKee vs. McKee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1051—Contested will of Peter Kilkenny.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Letitia Gray, Robert Farley, William C. Willing, Carl H. Steller, Conrad Vogel, John Markey, Eliza Sparks, Amanda Moses, Ellen and John Dolan. At 2 P. M.—Johann Merz, Charles L. Morgan, Carl Vilbinger, and Philippine Zweig.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 31 Chambers Street.
Contested Wills.—1056—Mary Kerfoot. 1061—Mary Carrick. 1044—Thomas Hodgins. 1065—Catharine M. Morrison. 1029—Cornelia F. Coster. 1012—John Horspool.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be in not returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and McIntyre, and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox for the People.
1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Jacob Levy. 2—William W. Foster. 3—Patrick McDonald.
Pleadings.—2—David Bland. 2—John Cregan, John Regan, Peter McVicker, Robert Lyons, and James McBennett. 3—William Smith and George Fisher. 4—John Guitian. 5—Richard Katz. 6—Samuel T. Woolf. 7—Edward Lee. 8—Frank Gallagher. 9—Joseph Campion. 10—Mary Harrington. 11—Charles Van Orman. 12—Aaron Queikl and Joseph Benjamin. 13—Louis Reinhard. 14—John Casey. 15—Kate Sullivan. 16—William Donehue. 17—John Blakeney. 18—Joseph Tucker. 19—John Bitter. 20—Edward D. O'Rourke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.
1—Newton Whitehead.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.
1—Harry Smith. 2—Bernard Cassazza. 3—David Herman. 4—Lewis N. Jones. 5—Louis Goldstein. 6—David Kennedy and Frank Carn. 7—Bernard Gallagher. 8—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 9—Walter Hall. 10—Carrie Daize and Ada Vaughan. 11—William H. Fox. 12—Quong Kun. 13—Abraham Isaacs. 14—Thomas Donohue. 15—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company—William M. Hoes. Corwin vs. Goldsmith—R. T. Oldham, Matter of Havana Tobacco Company—Charles H. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Jayne (Nos. 1 and 2)—John H. Judge.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Wallach vs. Horack—George Richards.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Aetna Live Stock Insurance Company—Henry L. Bowers.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Louise Dorian vs. Julia Dorian—Alexander Finelite. George S. Nicholas vs. Ferdinand Landman—Levi S. Tenny.

### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I—Rumsey, J.—Part II—Cullen, J.
1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1242—McGrath, N. D. 29, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estate of Julia Dullard, Margaret Wilson, Catharine Ford, Eugene R. Cole, August B. Herseman, William F. Herseman, William Nott, George Siegle, Louise Moeller, Michael Garrin, William Colberg, Lorenz Frank, Edwin Sherman, Sophia A. Daniels, James Scott, Henry Miller, Thomas Tracey, Mary Darby, Frank Ochschlager, Frederick Metze, Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, Alexander Butts, and George H. Spring, administrator of James Cornealius, guardianship of Florence May can der Willigen; transfer tax in the estate of Hannah B. Merritt, Anna Maria Frese, Mary Jane Crogan, Ann Muldary, and John C. Robert.
No contested calendar.

### *DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.*

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the ships of to-day's outgoing fleet:

**On the Paris for Southampton.**

A.—Mrs. M. B. Anderson, John E. Atkins, Mrs. A. M. Allen, E. F. Albee, Mrs. Ayres, the Rev. A. Allen, Mrs. Allen, E. A. Abbey, Mrs. Abbey, William C. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, Clarence M. Alvord, J. H. Alpuente.—B.—Harvey W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Charles F. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, C. F. Bullard, Mrs. C. E. Bentley, Miss Ethel Bentley, Walter Blair, Mrs. Ellen D. Blair, Miss Ellen C. Blair, Mrs. William H. Beard, Miss Beard, Lieut. Col. Burstall, Mrs. Burstall, H. E. Bundy, Miss Bullock, Charles Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Miss Brooks, W. Bentley.—C.—Samuel H. Cramp, Mrs. Cramp, William M. Cramp, George Coppell, Miss Florence Coppell, Miss Helen G. Coppell, Logan Carlisle, C. E. Creecy, Mrs. Creecy, Dr. Henry Conkling, Mrs. Conkling, E. H. Conant, Mrs. Conant, Miss Alice Conant, Thomas J. Cummings, Miss Ellen B. Claiborne, D. N. Crouse, Mrs. D. D. Colton, Miss Harriett Otis Cruft, A. Costello, Mrs. Costello, A. Cramer, Mrs. Cramer, Miss Elizabeth Cramer, Ambrose Cramer, Mrs. Alice L. Carter, Mrs. A. L. Cleather, E. L. Campion, Mrs. Campion, Miss Kate Campion, Miss Fannie Campion, J. F. Crocker, Mrs. Crocker, James Cooling, Mrs. Cooling, Thomas S. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Craig, Miss Craig, Miss Marie Clarke, W. H. Chase, William F. Connor, F. D. Colson, Charles E. Courtney.—D.—Townsend Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Daniel Dougherty, Miss Dougherty, Miss Cecilia Dougherty, Frank S. Dougherty, Mrs. Dreyfuss, Miss Norma Dreyfuss, H. K. Dyer, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Agnes L. Dyer, Mrs. A. D. Dickinson, E. C. d'Azevedo, Miss M. Elizabeth Davis, the Rev. F. De Bruckner, J. Geale Dickson, G. P. Dyer.—E.—D. Cady Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, G. Edwards, Ralph Edmunds, Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, Mrs. Emery.—F.—Miss Mary L. Foss, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. E. C. Fitch, E. C. Fitch, Jr., Miss Helen Fitch, Clyde Fitch, Charles Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, Charles Norman Fay, F. W. Freeborn, T. F. Fennell. C. S. Frances.—G.—T. H. Gelston, Mrs. Gelston, Mrs. Felix Govin, Miss Govin, Mr. Guibenkean, L. Frank Gates, Mrs. Gates, Robert B. Gray, Miss Alice Gray, Mrs. J. W. Gebhart, Miss Gebhart, Miss Frances Gebhart.—H.—Miss Hotchkiss, C. Stanley Hurlburt, Mrs. Hurlburt, Stanley Hurlburt, Dr. R. H. Harvey, Gilbert A. Hopkins, F. M. Hartley, F. Howald, Edward Hart, Duncan B. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, James Hough, W. W. Harper, G. Herzberg, George H. Hull, Mrs. Hull, Miss Zelda H. Hull, Miss Lucia H. Hull, George H. Hull, Jr., Lytle B. Hull, Russell H. Hull, E. C. Hager, T. Hall, R. R. Hamilton.—I.—Miss Caroline C. Jackson, Edward Jeffery, Morris Jacoby, Miss R. Johnson, H. G. Julian, Jr., T. H. Johnson.—K.—A. P. Keith, Walter G. King, Edward B. King, F. U. Kepler, Mrs. Kimball, Miss Grace Kimball.—L.—Miss Ethel Lincoln, J. A. Little, Miss B. Lyndon, E. S. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, L. W. Lankester, Mr. Lochlan, C. A. Louis.—M.—Israel W. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Miss Rhoda F. Morris, Miss Eleanor D. Morris, George B. McLellan, Mrs. McLellan, Albert Metcalf, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Mary P. Metcalf, Major Mills, William Miserve, Lawrence O. Murray, Gerrish H. Milliken, Miss Margaret L. Milliken, Charles K. Mansonchin, Louis Maignen, C. McLeod, Miss C. Morse, E. Milner, Mrs. J. J. Mangle, J. L. McCammon, Mrs. McCammon, H. M. Messinger, Dr. R. W. Martin, F. B. Matthews.—N.—Mrs. W. R. Norwood, Miss Evelyn Norwood, Joseph L. Neville, Miss Alice B. Neale, C. Pinkney Norris, Mrs. Norris, the Misses Norris, Carl Newman, Mrs. Newman.—O.—Louis E. Odio, Mrs. Odio, Louis Odio, Benjamin Odio, Henry Odio.—P.—Mrs. Paget, George H. Page, Mrs. Page, H. Page, Mrs. Brooke Postley, C. A. Postley, Mrs. Postley, Miss Elise Postley, Sterling Postley, Miss Pillsbury, George G. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Gilbert R. Perkins, Joseph Purcell, Miss C. L. Purcell, Miss F. M. Purcell, Mrs. W. F. Peel, Miss Peel, E. R. Payne, Miss Mabel B. Payne, Miss Florence B. Payne, H. C. Powel, Thomas Palmer, Francis Fischer Powers, Herman H. Pewey, J. W. Palmer, Paul Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Pauline Phillips, Miss Sophie Phillips, Master Phillips, Dr. Armand de Potter, Mrs. de Potter, Victor de Potter, H. L. Peck.—R.—Miss Marion H. Rogers, E. P. Remington, Mrs. Richard M. Richardson, William W. Richardson, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Reid, W. Roe.—S.—Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Lorillard Spencer, Jr., J. Siebe, Adolph Strauss, Mrs. Strauss, Miss Ida Strauss, Miss Stella Strauss, C. Singer, Jay Platt Stratton, William T. Smedley, Mrs. Smedley, C. H. Schaeffer, Mrs. Schaeffer, Vincent Sternroyd, S. M. Swensen, H. A. Stanhope, Mrs. Stanhope, Miss Stanhope, Mrs. Helen M. Storrs, Miss N. Sullivan, F. L. Sawyer, E. V. Sturgess, Miss Saudera, C. Sylvester, James H. Salmon, E. O. Spillman, R. L. Shape.—T.—Tom Tingle, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Thornton, Miss Tuttle, Miss E. M. Tuttle, Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Miss Ethel Townsend, Miss Joslo Townsend, Miss Sibyl Townsend, Sidney Townsend, W. W. Tapp, William Trevor, Leo Wormser, O. B. Williams, C. G. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Miss Dora W. Tiedemann, Courtney Thorpe, W. Truran.—U.—Thomas F. Ulen.—V.—Mrs. Varcoe, Mrs. Varcoe.—W.—Miss J. W. Wells, Dr. White, Arthur White, A. W. Wright, Mrs. Wright.

**On the Rhynland for Antwerp.**

B.—Henry Baum, Mrs. Baum, Clarence S. Bement, Marcus Braum, Mrs. Braum, John D. Brooks, Miss Emily Brooks, Miss Agnes Brooks, Marshall S. Brown, P. Brugermann, Mrs. Brugermann.—C.—Rev. J. C. Bubenheim, Dr. J. F. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Helen Clarke, Miss Alice Collette.—D.—Joseph Debroe, Mrs. Debroe, M. Dryander.—E.—Dr. T. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott.—F.—Mrs. Charlotte J. Hofman.—K.—Frank W. Kellogg.—L.—T. Lemmerz.—M.—John Henry MacCracken, Dr. Joseph McFarland, Mrs. McFarland.—P.—Mrs. Estelle Paichert, W. Peters.—R.—T. Reed, Mrs. Helen Rollins, Miss Roeh.—S.—Miss Stella Sampson, Rev. Father Schaus, Miss Sever, Miss Emily Sever, Rev. C. A. Splinter.—W.—J. Walter, W. W. White, Theodore F. White.

### *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

P. M.
Sun rises...4:33|Sun sets...7:21|Moon sets...11:41

**Tides To-day.**

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 10:20 | 10:41 | 4:13 | 4:19 |
| Governors Island | 10:45 | 11:03 | 4:51 | 4:55 |
| Hell Gate | 12:38 | 12:56 | 6:19 | 6:23 |

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 29.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Alene | Kingston | May 23 |
| Havel | Southampton | May 22 |
| Iroquois | Jacksonville | May 26 |
| Madiana | St. Thomas | May 23 |
| Mohican | Rotterdam | May 23 |
| Nueces | Galveston | May 22 |
| Richmond Hill | London | May 14 |
| Russia | Hamburg | May 16 |
| Tallahassee | Savannah | May 25 |
| Teutonic | Liverpool | May 22 |
| Yucatan | Havana | May 25 |

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Croft | Dundee | May 15 |
| Hekla | Christiansand | May 17 |
| Peninsular | Fayal | May 20 |

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colorado | Hull | May 17 |
| Columbia | Hamburg | May 16 |
| El Norte | New-Orleans | May 26 |
| Finance | Colon | May 24 |
| France | London | May 16 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II | Genoa | May 20 |
| Prussia | Hamburg | May 19 |

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| La Bourgogne | Havre | May 25 |
| Maasdam | Rotterdam | May 22 |
| Santiago | Nassau | May 28 |
| Umbria | Liverpool | May 25 |

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Benlarig | Gibraltar | May 18 |
| Italia | Gibraltar | May 19 |
| Lampasas | Galveston | May 25 |
| Orinoco | Bermuda | May 30 |
| Taormina | Hamburg | May 15 |

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berlin | Southampton | May 25 |
| Furnessia | Glasgow | May 23 |
| Manitoba | Swansea | May 20 |
| Mohawk | London | May 23 |
| State of California | Glasgow | May 24 |
| Taurie | London | May 24 |

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack | Kingston | May 30 |
| Noordland | Antwerp | May 25 |
| Oevenum | Oporto | May 21 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinat'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ardanrose | May 29 | Carden

# RAPID TRANSIT DETAILS

## Report Ordered on Arrangements for Pipes and Wires.

### PROPOSAL FOR PNEUMATIC TUBES

### Offers to Make Exact Estimates for Building the Roads—Officers of the Board Re-elected.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held an important business meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Commissioners Low, Chaplin, Steinway, Starin, and Inman were present. The counsel of the board, E. M. Shepard, and Albert B. Boardman, Chief Engineer Parsons, and Secretary Delafield were also present.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the officers of the board were re-elected as follows:

President—Alexander E. Orr; Vice President—John H. Starin; Treasurer—John Claflin.

Secretary Delafield presented a communication asking the board to establish the terms upon which a pneumatic tube might be constructed through the railroad tunnel. The signers of the communication—John Pondier, J. H. Herrick, C. V. Banta, R. G. Rolston, E. F. Hyde, Ernest Thalman, Henry Clews, John Bloodgood, Edward Lauterbach, C. P. Huntington, and F. Matthiessen—said they intend to form a company to build a pneumatic tube in the tunnel for the conveyance of mails and parcels. The communication was referred to the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Boardman reported that the Common Council had given its approval to the proposed route, as required by law.

Commissioner Starin then read the following communication:

John H. Starin:

Sir: We have been desirous for some time of making an exact estimate of the system of rapid transit your commission is devising for New-York City.

The routes and general plans have been but recently announced, and so far as we know, no detailed plans, such as are required for an estimate, are prepared. The first requirement is a distinct method of operation, which also necessarily includes the equipments, but until these are determined the details of structure cannot be ascertained, as everything must be designed as for actual use, which means adaptation to the means of traffic, and the convenience, comfort, safety, and accommodation of the patrons. Many collateral things are also involved—the various subsurface systems, adjacent structures, vaults, and surface structures. All these features must be definitely determined before a basis of estimate can be made.

Such details will constitute the complete plans, without which we can make no preparation on this important work.

We are anxious to learn if this information is to be forthcoming, or if we are to defer further consideration of the subject. Yours respectfully,

DRAKE & STRATTON COMPANY.

Per W. W. Stratton, General Manager.
143 Liberty Street.

After this letter had been read, Mr. Starin presented a memorandum signed by himself, saying:

Six months ago the Ryand & McDonald Company and the Drake & Stratton Company and associates became convinced that this sub-surface rapid-transit system could be built for the $50,000,000 authorized. They have continued to give consideration to the changes that have been made and are anxious to proceed with their work of preparation preliminary to a contract. The necessary designs and detailed plans have not been prepared, and they can proceed no further without them.

The law explicitly defines that this commission is to prepare the detailed plans, including all devices and appurtenances. We cannot consistently ask that they be donated, and I think we will make a grave mistake if we do not cooperate with those who can furnish the best definite ideas as to how this work can be successfully executed and the system operated.

We certainly do not want to repeat the experiences of the former commission by preparing plans which will be declared impracticable.

That there is a vast amount of important work to perform—to adapt this proposed system to all the conditions of successful operation that will be required for the eighteen miles of route considering all that is involved in the way of engineering difficulties is too evident to require more than mere mention. To be able to secure the aid of experienced contractors who have faith in this enterprise to help solve these problems seems very opportune, to say the least. There must, however, be a well-defined course, and all things necessary should be worked out with completeness. It seems to me we have reached a period in the development of plans where the thing required is dispatch.

Mr. Inman offered a resolution instructing the Engineer to confer with the Commissioner of Public Works, and, with the officers of various companies now owning pipes, wires, or other sub-surface structures along the routes adopted by the board, to report to the board what provision must be made for the accommodation of such wires, pipes, and other sub-surface structures.

The resolution was adopted, as was also one moved by Mr. Low, that the Chief Engineer be requested to report to the board for its consideration the most desirable locations for stations.

Mr. Low also moved that the Chief Engineer be requested to report to the board his conclusions as to the method of operation of the railroad and as to the equipments. The resolution was adopted.

The re-election of officers followed, and the board then adjourned.

## THE CITY COULDN'T, SO THE MAYOR DID

### He Writes a Check for Women Interested in Cotton States' Exposition.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read of 40 East Fifty-first Street, Chairman of the Women's Board of the New-York City Room of the Atlanta Cotton States' Exposition; Mrs. Frank Northrop of 33 West Thirty-fourth Street, Chairman of the Committee on Literature and Printing, and Miss De Velasco, Hoffman House, Chairman of the Women's Exchange, called on Mayor Strong yesterday forenoon to interest him in the exposition which is to be held in Atlanta from Sept. 18 to Dec. 31.

The Mayor received them very pleasantly and seemed very much interested in the object of the exposition. The ladies asked him if it was possible for the city to set any money aside for the purposes of the exposition, but the Mayor said that there was no appropriation from which such a fund could be drawn, and explained that there was no way in which money of the city could be devoted to such a purpose.

The Mayor, however, promptly wrote out a check for $50 and asked his visitors to accept it as his personal contribution to the exposition. His visitors were very much delighted with his courtesy and generosity.

### Wants to Sell Its Old Site.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society applied for permission to the Aldermen yesterday to sell its old site, between Seventy-sixth Street, Seventy-seventh Street, and Third and Lexington Avenues, and to apply the proceeds to the charitable work at its new asylum, on Amsterdam Avenue. The petition was referred to the Committee on Law.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

—Board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for recommending a proper ration for troops in emergencies: Detail—Lieut. Col. W. D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major W. H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence; Major J. W. French, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. John Murphy, Fourteenth Infantry, and Lieut. John Little, Fourteenth Infantry.

—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave of absence granted Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry, has been rescinded. He will report to Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory, for duty.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, Engineer Corps, four months' extension; Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, Eighth Cavalry, two months' extension.

—Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Pond Machine Tool Company's works, at Plainfield, N. J., on inspection duty.

—Lieut. Ralph H. Vandeman, Twenty-first Infantry, has been transferred from Company K to Company C of that regiment.

### Navy.

—Medical Director N. L. Bates, Medical Inspector J. M. Flint, and Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood have been detailed as a board to revise the Book of Instructions to Medical Officers.

—Medical Directors G. S. Beardsley, Benjamin H. Kidder, and W. K. Van Reypen have been ordered before a board to examine medical officers for promotion.

—Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, retired, has permission to go abroad.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY BROKERS.

### A Purchase in Cedar Street—Many Lots at Auction—Long List of Offerings for To-day.

The Continental Insurance Company has bought from James B. Rose the lot 20.7 by 48.3 by 19.10 by 46, with old building, at 42 Cedar Street, adjoining the company's new building to the eastward. Mr. Rose bought the property in 1889 for $50,000. The price paid by the insurance company is not known, but is believed to be near $100,000. The company needs the property to protect the light on its building. Besides the lot, there goes with the purchase the right to light and air from a small strip of land in the rear.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for William R. Montgomery to Dr. James W. Markoe, at about $70,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 20 by 85 to be erected on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. This is the third sold out of five houses to be built on this portion of the St. Luke's Hospital property.

Messrs. E. N. Crosby and I. Kuhn have sold for the Pell estate 150 East Twenty-third Street, extending through to 145 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 197.6, with three and four story buildings, at about $65,000, to a builder for improvement.

Mr. H. C. Bryan has sold for G. Wallace Bryant, at $125,000, the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100.11 by 110, with frame buildings.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for H. A. Howell, at $26,000, the four-story brick dwelling 336 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for Mr. Scott to Annie M. Keenan, at $20,000, the four-story brick dwelling 353 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold at an advance the five-story brick flat, with stores, 206 West Forty-first Street, 25 by 89 by 100, which they bought at the Rinaldo sale last week for $94,000. They have bought from the Marten estate the southeast corner of Stanton and Willett Streets, 25 by 75, with old buildings, and the northeast corner of Stanton and Pitt Streets, 25 by 100, with four-story brick stores. From the Allen estate the same firm has bought the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 147 East Forty-ninth Street, 18.5 by 50 by 100.

In anticipation of the benefits to follow the prospective annexation of their properties as part of the City of New-York, the Directors of the four companies which own the Seton homestead, at Westchester, and the Edenwald tract, south of South Mount Vernon, have met and have withdrawn the remainder of their holdings from sale for the present.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, to Ellen A. Crowley, at $1,200, the right, title, &c., of the Suffolk County National Bank to the four-story brick tenement 317 East Fifty-ninth Street, 25.6 by 100 by irregular, subject to a life estate and part of a mortgage for $6,000.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure, at $35,250, to the plaintiff, Lewis C. Mack, the four-story brownstone dwelling 31 East Seventy-second Street, 22 by 102.2. The sale was to perfect title.

Mr. James L. Wells sold to F. E. Camp, at $4,025 each, the two lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of the Southern Boulevard, 145 feet west of Brown Place. He also sold to William R. Brown, at $3,975 each, the six lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Lincoln Avenue.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to C. T. Barney, five lots, each 25 by 90.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 75 feet east of the Boulevard, at $4,300. He also sold, under foreclosure, four similar lots on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 75 feet west of the Boulevard. The first went to R. Westcott, at $11,000; the others to C. T. Barney, at $9,900, $9,250, and $9,100, respectively.

Mr. Ingraham also sold, under foreclosure, the northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 17.6 by 70, and the adjoining similar lot on the avenue, with two-story frame building on each, to W. A. Steinbeck. The corner brought $4,500 and the other $3,200.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, at $15,250, to Adam Hill, the four-story and basement brick dwelling 5 Perry Street, north side, 93.10 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 22.6 by 98.4 by irregular. Under foreclosure, he sold to Pena Bush, a defendant, at $9,775, the three-story brick dwelling 310 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 196 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Jere. Johnson Jr., sold, by order of assignee, a number of lots at Pallsades Park, New-Jersey. Prices ranged from $75 to $200 per lot.

At the same place, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Thomas Mulry, at $8,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 369 West Twelfth Street, 22 by 89.10.

The sales at auction set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 64 James Street, east side, between Oak and Madison Streets, 25.2 by 102.8 by irregular, three-story brick-front frame building, with brick stable in rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, six lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue. Due on judgment, $16,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, northwest corner of Hull Avenue and Suburban Street, 94.04 by 90 by 110 by 76.53. Due on judgment, $8,700.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, T. Tileston Wells, referee, Forest Avenue, west side, 197.12 feet north of Home Street, 90.30 by 175.24 by 100.13 by 175.20; also, Boston Avenue, east side, 208.19 feet north of Home Street, 25.26 by 25 by 10.68.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 by irregular, four and two-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,150; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, lot on north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 100.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Johnson, referee, lease of 19 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George Waddington, referee, 50 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,080.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, referee, 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,270.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, property at Melrose, N. J., consisting of the country seat known as Woodwild, with 35 acres; also 35 acres in rear of this land; also 45 plots of one acre each adjoining Woodwild; also farm of 72 acres, with buildings, within 1¼ miles of Metuchen station; also 4 acres on Raritan meadows; also two blocks, comprising 31 lots and 3 cottages, near Metuchen station; also two and one-half and three-story frame houses 308 to 320 and 326 and 328 New-Jersey Railroad Avenue, and 58, 60, and 61 Tichenor Street, Newark, N. J.; also 308 lots at Oceanville, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales as follows: Leasehold of 524 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 355 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story and basement frame flat. Also northeast corner of Penfold Avenue and Suburban Place, four lots, each 22 feet front by from 99.44 to 109.25 feet deep; also two lots, each 25 by 130.09, on west side of Southern Boulevard, 175 feet south of Penfold Avenue; also two lots, each 25.02 by 100, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 100.07 feet north of Penfold Avenue; also, northwest corner of King's Bridge Road and Southern Boulevard, triangular lot, 108.98 by 55.81 by 85.45, and lot adjoining, 25 by 55.81 by 31.89 by 72.14; also, southeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, triangular lot, 65.33 by 41.86 by 44.08, and lot adjoining, 25 by 44.08 by 48.82 by 82.35; also, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-forth Street and Southern Boulevard, 25.30 by 120.90 by 25 by 117.02; also lot on west side of Boston Avenue, at northerly corner of a private road south of Heath Avenue, 22.58 by 85.66 by 22 by 90.73.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, two seven-story brick flats, by S. M. Milliken of 990 Madison Avenue; cost, $175,000.

No. 852 First Avenue, five-story brick flat, by William Johnstone of 170 East One Hundred and Third Street; cost, $10,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Grove Street, five-story brick flat, by John Hutchinson of 428 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; cost, $35,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, five-story brick flat, by James McClenahan of Mutual Bank; cost, $35,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Dawson Street, four three-story tenements, by Hamilton Ketcham of 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $28,000.

Nos. 11 and 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, ten-story brick office and loft, by Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by William H. Hall, Jr., of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $18,000.

Lorillard Street, east side, 121.7 feet north of Third Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, by Charles Pitchie of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $9,000.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, five-story brick flat, by Adolph M. Bendheim of 109 East Eighty-first Street; cost, $45,000.

Fairmount Avenue south side, 247 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, by John R. Brebuer of 213 Willis Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, three-story frame tenement, by Jacob Pfeiffer of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Union Avenue, eight two-story and basement frame dwellings, by James J. Hart of 1,020 Prospect Avenue; cost, $32,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, three-story frame dwelling, by same; cost, $5,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 90.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, by same; cost, $5,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 230 feet west of Third Avenue, brick bowling alley, by Frances J. Schnugg of 11 East Ninety-fourth Street; cost, $10,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, two four-story brick flats, by George Fuchs of 777 Elton Avenue; cost, $33,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, four five-story brick flats and tenements, by Charles P. Faber of 864 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 22 feet west of Lexington Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Henry F. Booth of 358 Washburn Avenue, Yonkers; cost, $20,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, ten-story and basement brick flat, by C. H. Merriman of Oakdale, L. I.; cost, $275,000.

Morningside Avenue, east side, 81.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Ottinger Brothers; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Berton & Nickel of 238 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn; cost, $30,000.

Convent Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by Joseph Silverman; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by James McClenahan of Port Chester; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by same; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 11 feet west of Madison Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Samuel McMillen of 26 Courtlandt Avenue; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 210 to 234 East Ninety-fourth Street, by George Ehret, alteration to one-story frame fence; cost, $2,500.

No. 1 Hilton Street, by the executors of the Henry K. Worthington estate, alterations to three-story brick store; cost, $6,000.

Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, by L. M. Hupfell, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by John Diehl, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,200.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 85 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by George Johann, alterations to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, by the Academy of the Sacred Heart, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 58 West Forty-eighth Street, by B. A. Sands, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

No. 1 Thomson Street, by William Parkin, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 527 to 531 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Interior Conduit and Insulating Company, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $250.

No. 450 West Street, by Hoffman estate, alterations to one-story frame shed; cost, $250.

No. 20 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Mrs. John R. Stevens, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 343 West Forty-third Street, by Dennis Smith, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $1,200.

No. 91 South Fifth Avenue, by Amos R. Eno, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $600.

University Place, southeast corner of Tenth Street, by University Place Church, alterations to three-story brick church and chapel; cost, $15,000.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, by J. F. & W. C. Lester, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost not estimated.

No. 176 Eighth Avenue, by James O'Reilly, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $300.

## BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

East Thirty-first Street, west side, 185 feet south of Church Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 22.8 by 26 by 32.6, $2,500; M. C. Columbian, owner.

Clarkson Street, south side, 175 feet east of Parade Avenue, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, two families, 28 by 50 each, $4,000 each; Mrs. F. Esquiral, owner.

Eighteenth Avenue, north side, 575 feet west of Eighty-sixth Street, three-story brick blacksmith's shop and dwelling, two families, 25 by 40, $3,500; D. Deacon, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

BROOME ST, 290; Marie T. Koempel to Max Weber.....$18,125
WEST 3D ST, 22 and 24; John T. Williams and wife to Florence St. J. Wardwell..... 1
1ST AV, 587; Theodore Lewis and wife to Hannah Harris..... 10,000
6TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 92x181.3, ¼ part; John A. Chanler and wife to Robert W. Chanler.....100,000
23D ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9; Bernhard Freund and others to Jacob Hirsh..... 1
33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 80x80, and other property; Albert H. Bultman to Frederick Kurtz..... 1
39TH ST, s s, 347 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Bayard Tuckerman and wife to Zelina K. Clark..... 50,000
32D ST, n s, 165 ft w of 9th Av, 21.4x98.9; Michael Tobin and another, executors of Peter J. Connolly, to John Mulligan..... 11,500
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Bernhard Freund and wife to Frederick O. Johannesen... 1
57TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x63.9; Louise C. Tredo to Paul Hoffman..... 9,000
53D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Pauline Myers to William S. Pyle..... 15,000
9TH AV, w s, 40.2 ft n of 44th St, 20.1x80; John C. Stein to Anna M. Sanger and others..... 1
9TH AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 44th St, 20.1x80; Anna M. Sanger and others to John C. Stein..... 1
2D AV, s e corner of 90th St, 25.8x75; Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell and wives to John Schreiner, Jr..... 35,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 91st St, 75.8x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 2,000
LEXINGTON AV, 720; Samuel Webster and others to Gideon E. Fountain and another..... 1
58TH ST, 35 West; Archibald M. Maclay and wife to Flora R. Blum. 1
93D ST, n s, 384 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x61; Cornellus Horgan to Michael A. Hoffmann..... 8,000
75th St, s s, 18 ft w of 4th Av, 17x84; Emanuel Reinheimer to Esther Reinheimer..... 100
33TH ST, 20 West; Laura F. Hearn to George A. Hearn.....100,000
67TH ST, 23 East; Addison Cammack to Mary H. Cammack..... 1
109TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; William P. Hill and wife to James Saxton..... 14,500
118TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.10; Ernestine Pernheim to Bernard Weisl..... 1
102D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Simon Arendt and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 10
MONROE ST, 137; Franklin Bien, referee, to Adolph Pawel..... 26,000
FULTON ST, 140, 5-100 part; Maria L. Hegeman to John S. Lyle..... 6,875
SAME PROPERTY, 20-100 part; Eloise and John B. Scheeper to same..... 27,500
SAME PROPERTY, 1-10 part; Margaret L. Spader and another to same..... 29,475
SAME PROPERTY, 12-100 part; Bolis Moore and wife to same..... 13,800
SAME PROPERTY, 2-100 part; John G. Moore and others to John S. Lyle..... 33,350
SAME PROPERTY; Maria L. Hegeman and Eloise Scheeper, executrices of Amelia Moore, to John S. Lyle; 1-10 part..... 13,750
WATER, n w corner of Scammel St, 24.8x68x24.1x68; Edward Feibel to Joseph Fisher..... 15,250
WATER ST, 340; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Matilda Jackson.. 12,700
133D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Hannah and Samson Walraven to John F. Soossen..... 28,450
80TH ST, 122, East; John Livingston and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim.. 20,000
8TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Adolph M. Bendheim and Joseph Schwarzschild and wives to John Livingston..... 58,000
107TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11x25x100.11 to 108th St x75x201.10; Horace C. Skelly to Frank L. Smith..... 1
107TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11x25x100.11 to 108th St x75x201.10; Emanuel Walter to Horace C. Skelly..... 1
145TH ST, 306-310 West; William Thompson and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1
EDGECOMBE AV, 263; same to Maximillian D. Berlitzz..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 180x100.11; Maria N. Olmstead to Dwight H. Olmstead..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. and David T. Kennedy to same..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 180x100.11; Dwight H. Olmstead and wife to Carrie S. Kennedy..... 1
INTERIOR LOT, 81.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 18.10x25; William Rankin and wife to Morris Littman..... 1,000
BROADWAY, w s, 100.8 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 50.4x264.4 to Cooper St x50x289.8; Walle B. Peet to Maud F. Peet..... 1
10TH AV and 211th St, Lots 121 to 127 and 135 to 137, map of lands of John H. Dyckman, 3-5 part; Samuel T. Knapp and wife to the executors of Edward J. Knapp, deceased..... 1
10TH AV, 211th and 212th Sts, Lots 435 to 439 and 464 to 469, and 119, 120, 128 to 146, map as above; Edward J. Knapp, individually and as executor; Edward J. Knapp to Samuel T. Knapp, 2-5 part..... 1
INTERVALE AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 75x39.4x39.4x75; John Markham and wife to Jacob Reink..... 2,900
134TH ST, s s, 530.8 ft e of Cypress Av, 17.3x103.6; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Adaline M. Schaler.. 500
GRANT AV, s e s, 331 ft s w of Samuel St, 66x150; John F. Crotty and wife to Daniel J. Crotty..... 600
LOT beginning at point 100.2 ft s e of Mapes Av x560 ft n e of Fremont Av, 25x133.1x25x133; Charles Kurzhals to Caroline Kurzhals..... 1
SAMUEL ST, s w s, 25 ft s e of Grant Av, 75x133; John F. Crotty and wife to Daniel J. Crotty..... 1,200
LORING PLACE, e s, 387.8 ft n of University Av, 50.6x106.8x50x113.6; Henry M. MacCracken and wife to William E. Smith..... 3,467
BRIGGS AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of Garfield St, 25x104; Alice M. and Frank M. Mullen to James R. Keene..... 7,000
ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 115 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100 and adjoining property; Christina Marshall, executrix of Emma Burnham, to Patrick and Annie H. Lynch..... 4,100
COLE PLACE, n s, 62 ft w of Poe Place, 50x70; the executors of James Cole to Julia B. Smith..... 1
CLINTON AV, n s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Jarvis B. Smith to Arthur Suburban Home Company.. 500
WEBSTER AV, e s, Lots 11 and 12 may of Norwood, &c. —x71.4x—x60; Amanda Bussing to Frederick A. Happy..... 700

### Recorded Leases.

BOARDMAN, J., to Gottlieb Hahn; 181 Orchard St, 3 1-6 years..... $366
BUTLER, Charles, to The Saalfield Publishing Company, 13 East 14th St, 14 years..... 4,500
ENGEL, William, to Edward Koehler; store, &c., s w corner of College Place and Murray St, 10 10-12 years 3,000
FITZGERALD, Mary J., to Louis H. Martin and another; 144 East 22d St, 2 10-12 years..... 1,200
PRIME, Mary R., to Gustav K. Haag; n e corner of Elm and Walker Sts, 5 years..... 1,800
HUBBEL, C. O., to Herman D. Meyerdierks; n e corner of Park Av and 126th St, 5 years...$270 900
SCHUYLER, Charles E., to Richard A. Saalfield; 257 West End Av, 3 years..... 2,500
SCHMIDT, Maria, and another, executors of Henry Schmidt, to John Mahnken; store, &c., 2,970 3d Av, 5 years .....$600 720
WEIL, Henry, to John Kelly; 326 West 26th St; store, 3 years..... 252

### Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDON, Flora G., and another to L. M. White; e s of 8d Av, 76.7 ft n of 83d St, 5 years.....$10,000
BERGENSTEIN, Charles, and wife to William A. Spencer and another, trustees; n e corner of Lexington Av and 56th St, 3 years..... 19,000
BACH, Joseph, to Minnie Waitzfelder; s s of 64th St, 36 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 1,000
BOUNE, Samuel W., to A. B. Scott; n w corner of New Chambers and Pearl Sts, 5 years.....100,000
BOGGS, William, and wife to John R. Strong; n s of West 11th St, 179.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 3 years..... 10,000
BANGS, George D., and another to William A. Pinkerton and another; s s of 95th St, 253 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 9,000
CLARK, Zelma K., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 39th St, 349 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 32,500
DEL GAIZO, Maria G., to Charles W. Bogart; s s of Grenada Place, 76.11 ft s of St. George's Crescent, demand..... 1,000
FLICK, Christian G., and wife to S. P. Voislawsky; 545 East 13th St, 5 years..... 7,000
FISHER, Joseph, to Edward Felbel; n w corner of Water and Scammel St, 1 year..... 3,900
GORDON, Robert, and another to William Hall's Sons; e s of Amsterdam Av, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 1 year. 30,000
GLOCK, Frederick, and another to William J. Hoppin and others; s s of 20th St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 18,000
HARTWELL, Luther F., and wife to Margaret A. Brandt and others, executors; s s of 64th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 52,000
HIRSH, Jacob, to Bernhard Freund and another; n s of 23 St, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 19,000
HAPPY, Frederick A., to Amanda Bussing; e s of Webster Av, Lots 11 and 12, map of Norwood, 3 years.. 500
HAWKES, Jennie E., to John H. Day and others; 5 Orchard St, and other property, notes..... 4,156
HE-LNER, Emanuel, and others to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; e s of King's Bridge Road, 25.6 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 10,000
JACOBS, James J., to Citizens' Savings Bank, City of New-York; e s of Eldridge St, 50 ft s of Canal St, 1 year..... 12,000
JACKSON, Matilda, to S. P. Flannery; Water St, 2 years..... 4,000
JENKINS, Ida L., and another, to J. S. Todd; s w corner of Manhattan Av and 119th St, demand..... 10,000
JOHANNESEN, Frederick O., and wife to B. Freund; n s of 84th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (2 mortgages,) 1 year..... 108,000
KURTZ, Frederick L., to Frederick A. Snow; s w corner of Lexington Av and 34th St, 1 year..... 30,000
SAME to same; n s of 33d St, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000
LYNCH, Patrick, and another to E. C. Maroney; n w corner of William's Bridge Road and Rockfield St, 3 years..... 2,500
LIVINGSTON, John, to A. M. Bendheim and another; n e corner of 8th Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 26,000
MARTIN, Hugh, to M. M. Costello, as guardian; s s of 105th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 9,500
MORRELL, Joseph, and wife, to J. H. Norcum; s s of 146th St, Lot 228, map of Mott Haven, demand..... 700
OLIVA, Louis, and another to G. W. Gaussa; 230 Elizabeth Street, 4 years..... 4,500
PYLE, William S., to Pauline Myers; s s of 53d St, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
REDMAN, William H., and wife to J. H. Redman and another, executors; s w corner of 3d Av and 50th St, 2 years..... 2,000
RUNK, Abby, to E. C. Gates; e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, installments..... 2,000
RULAND, Anna, to E. P. Steers; s s of 175th St, 150 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, West, demand..... 500
REINIG, Jacob, and another to A. G. Hupfel; n e corner of Westchester and Intervale Avs, 1 year..... 2,000
SCHREINER, John J., to J. J. Schreiner and another; s e corner of Second Av and 90th St, 1 year. 3,000
SCHREINER, George, and wife to the German Savings Bank, City of New-York; 329 East 33d St, 1 year. 16,000
SMITH, Julia B., to Maria A. Valentine; n s of Coles Lane, 62 ft w of Poe Place, 1 year..... 500
STABLER, Walter, and wife to the Safety Co-operative Building and Loan Savings Association; s s of 171st St, 100 ft w of North 3d Av, installments..... 4,500
SMITH, William E., to Henry M. MacCracken; e s of Loring Place, 337.2 ft n of University Av, 5 years..... 2,500
STEWART, Catherine, and another to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; n s of 170th St, 50 ft e of Cottage Place, 3 years..... 1,500
SCHREINER, George, to German Savings Bank, City of New-York; n s of 33d St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 32,000
SKELLY, Horace C., to Emanuel Walter; n s of 107th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 24,000
SCHAIER, Adeline M., to F. R. Houghton; s s of 134th St, 530.8 ft of Cypress Av, 3 years..... 2,000
SKELLY, Horace C., to Emanuel Walter; s s of 108th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 18,000
THOMAS, M. Louise, to the Excelsior Savings Bank, City of New-York; w s of Lexington Av, 17.1 ft n of 56th St, 1 year..... 7,500
THORNTON, Margaret F., to William G. Schuyler and another; n s of 100th St, 270 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 1,500
TINSLEY, Walter W., and wife to E. M. Lawrence; e s of 3d Av, 255 ft n of Grove St, 5 years..... 6,000
WARDWELL, Florence St. J., to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; s e corner of West 3d and Greene Sts, 3 years..... 85,000
WEINTRAUB, Fischel, and wife to the State Bank; 140 Rivington St, secures loans..... .
WEBER, Max, to Maria T. Koempel; s s of Broome St, 290, 4 years..... 13,000
WELLWOOD, Elizabeth, to Zullna, Buset & Pellarin; n s of 80th St, 156 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 925

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BULL, William L., executor and trustee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... $20,000
BUELLESBACH, Lena K., to Barney Isaacs..... 1,000
COFFEY, Michael, to Thomas H. Simonson and Son..... 1
FORSYTH, John, to L. A. Bliss. 5,500
FELLOWS, Edward P., and another, executors, to W. L. Cooper..... 3,500
GOELLER, Christian F., an another to C. F. Goeller.....

# CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED

## Should They Be Placed Under Constant Restraint?

## INTERESTING VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

### The Conference of Charities and Corrections Discusses Many Topics Relating to Sociology.

NEW-HAVEN, May 28.—The care of the feeble-minded occupied most of the attention of the Conference of Charities and Corrections at this morning's session. Dr. George H. Knight of Connecticut, in a paper on the subject, said that there are 56,000 such persons in the country, and that only 6,500 are in proper custody. The effect, he declared, was demoralizing in the extreme, and he urged every member of the conference to induce town officials and Superintendents of Almshouses to restrain weak-minded persons from going at large in a community.

Prof. W. H. Brewer of Yale, by special invitation, addressed the meeting. He said that, from thirty years' experience on various boards of health, he could say that the question of allowing feeble-minded women to retain their liberty was very grave. He laid stress on the possibilities of educating the feeble-minded in ordinary labor.

A resolution to have printed all the papers relating to the dangers of freedom of feeble-minded women, and to send them to the Legislatures of the States of the country, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The matter provoked general discussion. Robert Treat Paine, President of the conference, said that this was simply a deliberative body, and should not attempt to influence the actions of Legislatures.

The afternoon session was given up to section work. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New-York City, made an address on "State Supervision of Child-Caring Agencies."

In the juvenile reformation section, W. C. Kilvington of Nashville, Tenn., spoke on trade instruction in boys' schools. Emma M. Gilbert of Chillicothe, Mo., read a paper on "Trade Instruction in Girls' Schools." B. J. Miles of Eldora, Iowa, made an address on "Farming and Gardening."

In the section of charity organization, Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln of Boston spoke on the topic, "Methods of Bettering Neighborhoods by Improved Dwellings, Sanitary Oversight, &c." She said: "Improvement has been induced by the example of five well-managed houses belonging to a Boston co-operative building company. The new block owned by this company contains twenty-four houses in all, and they inclose a park 80 by 100 feet in area. The houses face the four streets and have an abundance of light and air on all sides. Twenty of the houses have three tenements each, and the four corner houses have six tenements in each house, making eighty-four tenements in all. The two-room tenements are let for $2 and $2.25 per week; three rooms for $3, and four rooms for $3.50. The company pays an annual dividend of 6 per cent. to all stockholders. It holds property valued at about $300,000. All its estates are managed by women agents.

Joseph Lee of Boston and A. B. Mason of New-York opened a discussion with short papers on "Evils Growing Out of Excessive Charity."

The evening meeting of the charity organization section was opened with an address by the Chairman of the section, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph. D., of Baltimore, on "The Tendency of the Charity Organization Movement."

He said that reports received from the great London Charity Organization Society, of its work and the work of over sixty British societies, show that, as a rule, those societies are dealing largely in direct gifts of material relief, and that co-operation and personal service by friendly visitors are still not highly developed. Conditions in England are not to be envied, they exist, but the lesson is taught that societies often take a name which denotes high principles, but easily fall away from these. The object of the cahrity organization movement the world over is to raise the condition of the poor, to diminish poverty, and pauperism by co-operation, by prudent forethought and diffusion of knowledge touching charity and benevolence. In America the societies for organizing charity number about ninety. A majority of these, a majority small in numbers, but strong in influence, proclaims and maintains the principle of not giving material relief in the form of securities when it is needed. Most of them aim to help needy persons to secure regular work, and in this and other ways to be independent of assistance. Most of them report that co-operation is growing, and those in communities where public support refuses to give are, as a rule, on friendly terms with the officials.

### YOUNG NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED

#### Gov. Brown Was Expected to Commute His Sentence.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Jacob Henson, the young colored man who was recently tried and convicted in the Howard County court, and sentenced to be hanged June 7, was taken from the Ellicott City Jail early this morning and hanged to the limb of a tree. The lynching was the work of twenty determined men, who thus avenged the murder of Daniel F. Shea, which was one of the most brutal crimes ever committed in Howard County. The lynchers feared that the Governor of Maryland might be induced to interfere and commute the dead man's sentence to life imprisonment.

The grounds for this appresension came from the recent repeated visits to the jail of specialists in mental diseases, to inquire into Henson's sanity, and the reported intention of Gov. Brown himself to go out there for the same purpose.

The fear had been growing that Henson's sentence might be commuted, and he be spirited away to the Baltimore penitentiary. The effect of this belief was found in a placard which was left pinned to the breast of the lynched negro, on which was written:

"We respect our court and Judges. Gov. Brown forced the law-abiding citizens to carry out the verdict of the jury.—(Signed) WHITECAPS."

Mr. Shea was murdered for his money in his little Ellicott City store the night of Tuesday, May 14. Henson, in his employ, and had been treated with great kindness. He confessed, and his conviction took place at the March term of court.

He said he struck his victim with a hatchet, and hacked the head of Mr. Shea as he lay in the corner. Twenty-five distinct gashes were counted when the murdered man was prepared for burial.

### DETAINED THE SHIP AT QUARANTINE

#### The Ems Had a Case of Smallpox Aboard—Soon Released.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which arrived from Bremen late Monday night, underwent a short detention at Quarantine yesterday morning on account of a case of smallpox among the passengers.

An eleven-month-old infant was taken sick May 25. Dr. J. Meyer, the ship's physician, isolated it in the hospital, where an eruption of smallpox appeared. Ten persons who had associated with the child and its parents were also separated from their fellow-passengers, and removed to Hoffman Island for examination. The steamer was discharged from Quarantine after a thorough disinfection, and allowed to proceed to her pier.

### ATTACKED AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

#### The Bill to Annex Westchester Towns Has a Public Hearing.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill annexing the towns of Westchester, Wakefield, and East Chester to New-York, which would make the northern line of the city straight from the Sound to the Hudson River.

It is not believed that the Mayor will approve the measure, as its constitutionality has been questioned. Eminent lawyers have held that it conflicts with the Senate districts as provided for by the Constitution.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis spoke against the bill, attacking it on the ground that it was unconstitutional. President Davison of William's Bridge said that the town was amply able to take care of itself and was not seeking annexation to the city. Henry C. Anderson, attorney for the Morris Park race track, said the bill was unconstitutional.

Judge Isaac N. Mills spoke in favor of the bill, and said that the legal points raised were not sufficient to prove the bill unconstitutional. Congressman-elect Benjamin F. Fairchild, the author of the bill, said that he was designed to satisfy the popular demand for annexation. Francis Crawford said that those who opposed it were actuated by selfish interests and that they were afraid of losing the offices they hold in the townships. He declared that the people wanted the bill to become a law.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwood, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Maskelyne; at 6 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"; at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amerdam";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware.

Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 24, 1895.

trains which stop at Morris Heights and Fordham Heights. The exercises on all the days are appointed at 3:30 o'clock.

Prof. Lawrence A. McLouth of the University of Michigan has accepted an ap-


Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

# 700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the

## Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)

MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

## SPRING OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 Virginia Beach....$17.00 $17

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

## CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M. | Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M.
Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M. | Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M.
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M. | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Werkendam.....Thursday, May 30, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam....Saturday, June 1, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Opp. Bowling Green, near steamship offices.

SAVANNAH LINE. OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Ault. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., Kuper 385 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

## JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA .....June 4, 3 P. M.
&ELGIC .....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU .....June 24, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 18, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Charleston only, Wednes., May 29.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, May 31.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack'ville, Tues., June 4.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Friday, June 7.
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
2 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack.
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Hernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, MONTROSE, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 942 Broadway, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 125th St., and 2,023 Third Av., cor. Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, (leaves at 10:00 A. M. Sunday,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK, and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.
By Way of
Leave — Due
9:00 A.M., Springfield & Worcester, 3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M., †New-London & Providence, 3:00 P.M.
10:08 A.M., New-London & Providence, 4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M., Springfield & Worcester, 5:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M., New-London & Providence, 7:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M., *New-London & Providence, 9:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M., *Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E., 9:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M., *Springfield & Worcester, 10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M., *New-London & Providence, 11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M., *Springfield & Worcester, 6:15 A.M.
12:00 P.M., *New-London & Providence, 7:00 A.M.
*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Parlor-house limited; all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor and sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For PHILADELPHIA, 7:20, 8:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., 10 A. M., 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 Dining Car, (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00, 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P.M. daily.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 12f Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect May 26, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., St. Louis 3:45 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 9 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, (9 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a. Limited,) 10:40, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

# NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For Albany and principal points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and St. Albans.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Lake Shore Limited points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping-Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For St. Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:10 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 118 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building; 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

# WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt., 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

# CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
In effect and after May 26, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M. For Readington, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15, A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Ramsdon Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only) 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays only) 3:45 P. M.

# ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car) 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00, (Dining Car) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at Foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

# ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.—Only $3 to Boston for limited tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28 (old number) N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

# Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY"
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Sat's, 1:45 P. M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
ON DECORATION DAY, (May 30th,) leaves on SATURDAY'S TIME. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, R